









## THE FEAST OF VENGEANCE

By KIT DEALTRY.

Author of "The Fatal Kiss," "Sin of Silence," "The Cipher Skull," &amp;c.

## CHAPTER XV.

Anthony's hope that the Villa d'Or and Mrs. Tregaskis might awaken one chord of memory in his guardian's heart was not to be.

Mrs. Tregaskis' half-hysterical greeting, the faces of the servants who had been for years in the baronet's employ, the sight of his own rooms—his study, his bedroom; his clothes; the welcome of his dog; all these were as complete a puzzle to Sir Gavin as the meeting with Anthony had been.

He talked little, and obeyed Anthony like a child.

After his man had helped him change his clothes, he accompanied Anthony into the library, where Mrs. Tregaskis was waiting him.

Silence followed on his entrance. He looked at his aunt and at the various objects of the room; then passed his hand nervously before his eyes.

"I can't understand," he said haltingly. "Everyone seems to know me. The dog behaves as only a pet behaves to the master it loves. And these clothes fit me to perfection. Nevertheless, I cannot call to mind having seen anything here before."

"It will come back to you, Guardian," said the young officer, using the old name.

Sir Gavin sank into the seat which Mrs. Tregaskis had pushed forward. "Your favourite chair, Gavin—don't you recollect?" she said.

"No—I can recollect nothing—and why—why?"

Anthony handed him a box of cigars. He took one, and lit it slowly. Then he looked up.

"Who was that man who came with us from Nice?" he asked.

"A detective from Scotland Yard," replied Anthony.

"When you disappeared last Wednesday night," put in Mrs. Tregaskis. "I wired at once to Scotland Yard, and Mr. Anderson and the police have been looking for you ever since."

"You say I disappeared. From here?"

"Yes, Gavin. You went to Monte Carlo. Francois drove you over in the evening in that new car of yours. But you didn't come back; you vanished absolutely, and nobody knew where on earth you had gone!"

"You were last seen going into Jacob Mosenbroke's room at the La Reine Hotel," said Anthony.

"Jacob Mosenbroke?" said Sir Gavin. "Who is that? A friend?"

"No," said Anthony, setting his teeth suddenly. "The worst enemy the devil ever gave to man."

"And we think," said Mrs. Tregaskis, "that Jacob Mosenbroke is responsible for what has happened to you."

Again Sir Gavin's hand sought his eyes.

"If only I could remember," he said, with a long sigh.

A few minutes later Mrs. Tregaskis and Captain Aynescombe met alone in the hall.

"Oh, isn't it terrible, Anthony?" said the old lady, half-crying. "To think that poor Gavin should come home like this!"

"Better like this than not at all," observed the young officer, drily.

"But what a change!" she cried. "His beautiful dark hair all white. Oh! how old it makes him look! Anthony, do you think he will ever get his memory back?"

"I can't say. We can only hope for the best. The doctor should be seen soon. We shall know more then," said Anthony.

Mrs. Tregaskis put a hand on his shoulder.

"You look as if you needed medical advice yourself, poor boy!" she observed. "I suppose you've had no news of your wife yet?"

"None!" he answered. "Would to God I had!"

The arrival of the physician who had been hastily summoned prevented further conversation on the subject, and Anthony accompanied him into the library after briefly explaining how he had found Sir Gavin.

Half an hour afterwards, he heard the doctor's opinion.

Sir Gavin, said that skilled individual, had undoubtedly received a severe injury to his head. There was a nasty gash on his forehead that had been made by some blunt article which he could definitely say was not in the nature of a knife. And this had given one of those mysterious electric forces of which that organ is composed. Sir Gavin was otherwise in fair health.

"Of his chances of recovery the doctor was careful to say little."

"The brain is a remarkable organ," he observed, "and we can never be sure what it will do. Sir Gavin may never be able to recall the past. On the other hand, it may return to him at any moment. I have known cases where a sudden shock will restore a sleeping memory. Such a circumstance might happen in Sir Gavin's case. For the present, there is nothing to be done but to wait."

Anthony bade him good-bye, and went back to his guardian, who sat in his chair still gazing about him in bewilderment.

That night the fresh sensation was being freely discussed in Mentone, Monte Carlo, and every other place where Sir Gavin Tregaskis was known.

Leaving his guardian to Mrs. Tregaskis, Anthony as soon as possible went over to Monte Carlo to give Mrs. Despard the news. Although, of course, his professional work must necessarily be at a standstill for the present.

"Bring him here," said the woman. "Let him see what I can do, and let it be as soon as possible."

"Very well," assented Anthony, rising to go. "I will send you a tele-

gram telling you what evening I mean to bring him. You will be ready?"

"Yes, I shall be ready."

Mrs. Despard's haggard eyes filled again with tears.

"How good, how merciful a man can be to a woman, I never knew till now," she said.

Anthony went away quickly. The night was beautiful and bright with starlight, filled with the scent of flowers and the sound of music.

As he hurried through on his way to the station, he passed several cafes. He could hear women laughing; he could see the gleam of the jewels on their throats. One or two who knew him called out to him to come and join them, but he passed on, unheeding.

Never had the gaiety of this gay centre of Monaco seemed so utterly hateful to him! Never had the hollowiness of it, the paltriness, the waste of it, come so completely home to him as it did in those hours of his anxiety and pain!

Looking up to the stars, he cried out: "Dolores! Dolores! May God guard you, and bring you safely back to me!"

As it was well that he believed in the Power he called to, for it was that belief alone that kept the flame of hope alive.

At the station he met his friend Davis, who had lost money at the tables and was returning home early.

"Glad to see you, Aynescombe," he said, coming up to him. "First, I want to congratulate you on your remarkable achievement in finding Sir Gavin. Tell me—what is this I hear about his having lost his memory. Is it true?"

"Quite true," answered Anthony. "But I hope he will soon be himself again."

"I hope so too, sincerely. But now look here, Aynescombe, I've heard something about Mosenbroke that may interest you."

"You have! What is it?" Instantly Anthony was alert.

"I met a fellow in the rooms to-night," said Davis. "He's an American, and has just come from Marseilles to try his luck at the tables."

"He appears to be a man of some means," said Anthony. "He has a fine car, and he had picked up a check over there, and having tired of it he sold it to a man in Marseilles last Tuesday."

"I didn't think anything of that until he mentioned that the man, although obviously a Jew, had paid the price asked without hesitating to beat him down, notwithstanding the fact that the yacht was only worth about a quarter of the sum."

"You think it was Mosenbroke?" asked Anthony.

"Yes. The Yankee didn't know his name, but the description he gave of him was decidedly Mosenbroke."

"What was the name of the boat?" "The Stella."

"The Stella. Davis, I'll ever so much obliged to you. I'll wire at once to Marseilles."

Just then John Anderson came on the platform.

"I've found out something at last," he said.

"Ah, then you've seen the American, too?" murmured Davis.

"Am I foretold?" asked the detective with a flush of disappointment.

"We must wire immediately, Anderson," said Anthony excitedly.

"It's certain that Mosenbroke means to carry his wife off in that yacht."

"I've sent a telegram already," Anderson told him. "Jacob Mosenbroke will carry no one off in the Stella if that telegram gets to Marseilles in time."

Anthony's excitement increased.

"Would that telegram be in time?" he asked himself distractedly.

"Would it?"

The answer came only too soon.

"Stella sailed late this afternoon."

Late that afternoon, and it was now midnight! That meant at least six or seven hours ago.

Anthony buried his head in his hands and groaned.

What was he to do now?

CHAPTER XVI.

For a long time—how long she knew not—Dolores had lain in a semi-stupor, unconscious in what neither mind nor body made an attempt to work.

Strange visions had come to her during those hours. From one dream she had passed into another—some pleasant, some beautiful, others worse than the worst nightmare she had known.

Gradually her normal consciousness stole back, until her eyes were able to see things, and her mind able to focus her surroundings clearly.

She noticed then that she was not in an ordinary bed nor in an ordinary room.

The steady throb, throb, of engines fell on her ears; also the swish of water; and her attention was drawn to the fact that she was in a boat.

Puzzled, she sank back and tried to think.

Like a bomb bursting over her, memory returned. She recollected the last person who had been with Jacob Mosenbroke, that he had gained access to her room at the hotel by placing some kind of a mask over her mouth and nostrils.

A horrified cry came from her now as she sat up, and with a gasp she began to beat violently with fear.

Where was she? What boat was this? Was she with Jacob Mosenbroke?

The white knob of an electric bell beside the bed caught her eye.

She pressed it again and again in an agony of apprehension, then waited.

In a couple of minutes the cabin door was opened, and a woman in the garb of a nurse appeared.

Dolores' eyes sought hers wildly.

"Where am I?" she gasped.

"Where is my mother?"

The nurse shut the door and came to her side. She was a stout, middle-aged, English woman, with a genial face and healthy complexion.

"Hush! You mustn't excite yourself," she said soothingly, taking the girl's hand. "You must be quiet, my dear, or I shall have to fetch the doctor."

"Where am I?" repeated Dolores in a tone that would brook no denial. "Tell me quickly."

"You are out at sea," answered the

woman in the same soothing voice; "somewhere off the coast of France."

"Where is my mother?"

"That I can't tell you, my dear."

"Then—then, she's not on this boat?"

"No. You and I are the only women on board," was the reply.

Dolores drew her hand away with a sob of anguish.

"How long have we been out at sea?" she asked.

"Two days—it's Saturday now."

"Whose boat is this?" she cried.

"Your husband's," said the nurse, smiling as she would have smiled at a sick child.

For an instant the girl was possessed with hope.

"My husband's!" she repeated.

"Then Anthony—Anthony saved me?"

The smile left the nurse's lips to be replaced by a look of concern.

"My dear," she said warningly, "you're still very, very ill. You must be quiet now; you mustn't talk any more."

Dolores' fingers closed convulsively on the woman's wrist.

"Tell me," she implored; "tell me that Captain Aynescombe is on the boat."

"I can't do that, my dear. There's no such person on board. There's

only one captain—he's the one in charge—Captain Scott. A clever skipper, too, they say he is, and Mr. Mosenbroke was fortunate to be able to get him at such short notice!"

At the name of Mosenbroke Dolores uttered a sound like the moan of a dying animal.

"Oh, God!" she cried; "then—I'm with him!"

Falling back on her pillows she closed her eyes.

The woman, thinking she had swooned, quickly prepared a restorative, but ere she could administer it the wretched girl opened her eyes again.

"Who—are—you?" she asked faintly.

"I'm Mrs. Dale—the nurse your husband engaged to look after you during the voyage," was the answer.

"A nurse! Then you've been told some kind of a story about—about this," said Dolores. "What were you told? I must know, I must know!"

"What should they tell me, my dear?" rejoined the woman gently, humouring her. "Just the plain facts, that's all. That you were a little—well—a little delicate, and that an immediate sea-trip had been prescribed for the benefit of your health."

She did not say that Jacob Mosenbroke had confided to her that his wife's mental faculties were slightly deranged, and that she suffered from delusions. She had no doubt about the truth of these statements; nor did she attach a shadow of importance to the cries that came from the young wife now.

"It isn't true—it isn't true!" wailed Dolores. "Oh, you must believe me and help me," she went on in an agony of entreaty. "You are a woman and can understand. Listen—this man, this Jacob Mosenbroke, is a villain—a scoundrel—everything that's vile and wicked. If, indeed, I am on board as his wife, he has

found the bell. When I went to her I found her terribly excited—in fact, raving!"

A cloud appeared on the Jew's usually placid countenance.

"Raving—about anything in particular?" he asked.

"She mentioned a Captain Aynescombe."

"Oh, the same old one?"

"And begged me to help her get away from—?" the woman paused in embarrassment.

"From me?" finished Mosenbroke, smiling. "Well, don't take any notice of that. It's part of the illness, don't you know?"

"Without waiting for her reply he went off to the doctor's cabin."

A few words passed between him and that well-paid individual; the medical man went below to the patient, and Jacob Mosenbroke returned to his seat beneath the bridge.

Lighting a fresh cigar he took a puff or two as he meditated on the success of his undertaking.

So far there had not been a hitch. His new 30 mile an hour motor, which he had recently purchased for £5,000, had proved a prize, but, owing to its bright colour he had been obliged to make a rapid exchange in Nice for one of a different shade and make.

However, this, too, had turned out a good machine, and it had carried them all the way to Marseilles without a breakdown or stoppage of any kind, save one or two necessary halts for food. These had been made in out-of-the-way villages where the police were conspicuous by their absence.

Having arrived safely at the big seaport, he had found the yacht in readiness to put out, and not a moment was lost in getting aboard.

(To be continued.)



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THE WIDOW TWANKEY.

In the Court of Appeal, Mr. J. B. Crossman, theatrical manager, appeared for a verdict and judgment in an action for breach of contract brought against him by Mr. Mark Melford, the comedian.

Mr. Melford, a pantomime "Aladdin," for production at the Shakspeare Theatre, Clapham Junction, and was engaged to play the part of Widow Twankey. After a week's appearance complaint was made of his incompetency, on the alleged ground that he did not know his lines, and did not give or take the "cues," and he was summarily dismissed with two weeks' salary in lieu of notice. He then brought action for breach of contract, and recovered £300 at trial before Justice Jeff and a common jury. Defendant now appealed on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence.—After hearing Mr. Rose Innes on behalf of the appellant, and without calling upon respondent's counsel to reply, the court dismissed the appeal, holding that the evidence justified the verdict.

## PERJURY AND FRAUD.

## CHARGES AGAINST INSURANCE MANAGER.

Serious allegations were made before Sir Ald. B. Rutherford, at Bow-st., when Frank Chas. Harter, of North-side, Clapham Common, appeared, in answer to adjourned summonses, which charged him with obtaining credit by false pretences, and with having committed perjury in affidavits.

Mr. Graham Campbell appeared on behalf of the Public Prosecutor, and Mr. Pradham Wip-pell and Mr. John represented defendant.—Counsel stated that defendant was formerly a coal merchant at Plymouth, and he afterwards became general manager of the Endowment, Sickness, and Accident Assurance Corporation (Ltd.), at a salary of £300 a year, with commission, which averaged about £120 per annum. In February, 1907, he was dismissed.

A Promissory Note for £55, discounted, and with that object in view he wrote a letter to Mr. Alfred H. Edwards, a financial agent, of Chancery-lane, in which he stated that the furniture and effects at his house were worth £750, and were his absolute property; that his salary and commission amounted to £1,000 a year; that he had a private income of £750 derived from a settlement; that £600 was due to him for commission, and that his liabilities did not exceed £50. On the faith of these statements, which were untrue, Mr. Edwards discounted the note. It was not met, and Mr. Edwards presented a petition in bankruptcy against defendant. A receiving order was made, and Harter thereupon swore an affidavit in support of an application that the order should not be advertised. He stated that, with the exception of three tradesmen to whom he owed small amounts, Mr. Edwards was his only creditor, whereas, according to a statement of affairs which he himself subsequently filed, there were

13 Unsecured Creditors, the liabilities amounting to about £500. A stay of advertisement was granted, and was renewed from time to time upon similar false affidavits, in which defendant represented that the publication of the receiving order could be fatal to his position. Defendant had twice previously been adjudicated bankrupt, and Mr. (Campbell) believed he was right in saying that he had never obtained his discharge.—Evidence was called in support of this statement, the witnesses including Mr. Edwards, who said he typed the letter as to Mr.

Barter's financial position, and defendant signed it as being correct. He obtained judgment against defendant for the amount of the promissory note, and he had since received £40 from him on account, and a certificate as security for the balance. Cross-examined, witness declared that when defendant signed the letter he was intoxicated and in such a state as not to know what he was doing. Witness did not consider the certificate referred to was worth £5.—Demanded.

WHITE SLAVERY.

REMARKABLE EVIDENCE IN SAD CASE.

Theresa and Mona Cunningham, the two sisters aged respectively 15 and 13, who were recently charged at Marlborough-st., with having been found living in a house of improper character, were again brought before Mr. Denman. It will be remembered that both children were existing under the most degrading circumstances at premises in Whitefield-st., Tottenham Court-road. Some remarkable evidence was now given by Mr. Nelson, the court missionary.

Mr. Nelson, the court missionary, Mr. Wheeler, the judge, and Sub-Divisional-Insp. Shepard, Division, the purport of which showed that the girls had from the first strongly

boldly asserting that they preferred the class of life from which they had been rescued.—After the last hearing, Theresa, the elder, on being taken provisionally to a home in East Finchley, was brought back by the policeman who accompanied her and Mr. Nelson's mission woman to the spot. Once arrived at the home, the sisters endeavoured to induce her to reform and remain, but she absolutely refused.—On the pledge that she would consent to go to Ireland with a lady who had taken an interest in her case, Mr. Denman discharged Mona. Theresa was allowed to go, but it was understood that everything would be done to reclaim her and give her a new start in life.

A CHILLY OCCUPATION.

Wandering abroad without visible means of subsistence was the charge brought at Bow-st. against John Bell, aged 56, whom a constable found about 2.30 in the morning standing on Hungerford Bridge in a nude condition. Accused, who had his hat on his head, said he had thrown his clothes into the river. The constable was unable to get a cab, and had to walk his prisoner to the police station. Bell, who was discharged with a caution, said he threw his clothes away because they were in such a condition that it was positively indecent to wear them. He was supplied with a suit of clothes from the workhouse.

The Great Western Railway announced an express excursion to Shakspeare's country on May 19.

## DREAD OF THE WORKHOUSE.

At an inquest at Southwark on Jno. Shipper, 66, who committed suicide by hanging himself, a daughter said deceased had been a tortoise-shell comb maker and polisher to a White-chapel firm since he was a lad. Business had become so bad, however, that instead of earning £2 or £3 a week, he had recently earned only 12s. a week. Cheaper stuff was now sold in place of tortoise-shell. Her father was worried, and had a great dread of the workhouse.—The jury found there was no evidence of insanity.















## OUR OMNIBUS.

## COMMENTS BY NOTABLE PASSENGERS.

## THE CONDUCTOR.



In a very few days we shall be in the whirl of the Franco-British Exhibition, though the chief ceremony will be postponed until the end of the month, when President Falieres will pay his highly welcome visit to London. Everyone will be glad to note that nothing will be spared to render the stay of this country's guest an important and splendid event. A mighty naval armament under the command of Lord Charles Beresford will assemble at Dover to await his landing there on the 25th. Nor can it be doubted that all the way from Dover to Shepherd's Bush, so to speak, every honour will be paid to the Chief of the State of a friendly Power.

On this side of the Channel, and more especially in London, the Franco-British Exhibition comes as a godsend. We are just emerging, as we may hope, from a season of commercial depression, during which the complaint, "Nothing doing," has been heard on every side. We want to be taken out of ourselves, and it would be uncondemned not to add that we want to make an honest penny or two out of the multitudes of visitors which the exhibition cannot fail to attract. "A nation of shopkeepers," as Napoleon called us, is bound to keep an eye on the main chance. To the Southern railways, which of late have been complaining bitterly of the decline in their incomes, the exhibition will be especially welcome, and if they will make an effort, in return, to "buck up" their train services, so much the better for all concerned.

There are those who sneer at international exhibitions, declaring that the crowds only go to see the "side-shows," and that the lessons they should convey as to the improvement of art and manufactures are for the most part neglected. It is true of course, that most people will go to Shepherd's Bush to be amused in the first place, and instructed in the second. But we may be certain that observant eyes will be noting as well what the French have to teach us in the way of taste and execution, and that the hints thus conveyed will be carried out in many an English factory and workshop. The Great Exhibition of 1851 did much to raise the standard of artistic feeling in this country, and if it did not introduce, as its projectors hoped, an era of universal peace, at all events it delivered us from hideous furniture and atrocious wall papers.

But the chief advantage of these international displays comes from rubbing shoulders with the strangers within our gates. The advantage is mutual, and the more it embraces the rising generation the more valuable will be its results in after years. It is announced that considerable numbers of French schoolboys are going to take the opportunity of visiting this country, and that the more thoughtful of them have undertaken to keep diaries. Their impressions should be worth reading, and though the English Sunday and English cooking may be strange to them, it is to be hoped that they will carry home grateful remembrances of English hospitality in general.

## THE ACTOR.



From time to time I have remarked in this column upon the pronounced difference in popular esteem and there with in national estimation between the theatrical entertainments existing between the two great play-producing communities of England and America. The latest instance in point exemplifying the truism is the absolute failure (predicted by the way, in the first night critique of "The People") of "Way Down East," a piece which after running over four years through the length and breadth of the United States, has collapsed after a few sorry performances given at a single theatre in London. In trying to account for this contrary result between the two great play-producing communities of the world, I come to the conclusion that it is the way their American cousins let that tongue give utterance through the nose rather than the lips which goes far to set British audiences against their players.

In portrayals of farcical eccentricity such as were seen and enjoyed in "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," the nasal accent serves to intensify the humour, but in plays like "Way Down East," picturing University life and scholarship, it is, to the ears of a London audience, as if a company of untutored farm folk, speaking in their local dialect, were set up to converse in comedy dialogue demanding for its

expression the refined voices of Oxford or Cambridge collegians.

West-End audiences, even if they tolerate the nasal twang in men, revolt at being compelled to listen to it from female characters purporting to represent ladies of their own class. But what strikes one as being so strange is that not seldom in an American company of comedians, such as Daly's used to be, certain members—notably old Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Ada Rehan, and Mr. John Drew—speak English as pure and free from nasal intonation as that heard in our own high-class playhouses, while their fellow-players and some of the best amongst them—Mr. Lewis, for instance—could not disguise the provincial sound of their voices.

It is satisfactory to note that one popular feature long missed from, and wanted at, our outdoor summer shows—a public ball-room, free to all visitors—is to form a special attraction at the Hungarian Exhibition at Earl's Court, to be opened by the Lord Mayor on the current Saturday. Dancers will find a well-laid floor and a first-class orchestra awaiting them, and every care taken by the general management and their masters at Budapest to ensure not only the perfect order of the company, but the comfort of the couples mingling in the dances under their courteous tutelage.

Miss Gertrude Kingston will put to rest a malice to be given in a West-End theatre on May 29 a new comedy of manners, by Mr. Maurice Baring, entitled "The Grey Stocking," the cast of which will include, with Miss Kingston, Mrs. Tree, Miss Henrietta Watson, Mr. Clarence Blackiston, and Mr. Henry Ainley.

The trend of popular taste in entertainments is shown by the significant fact that in and about England no fewer than fourteen new variety theatres are shortly to be built, and of which I can localise the Empire at Edmonton, the Hippodrome at Southampton, the Winter Gardens at Nottingham, the Palace Hippodrome at Oldham, the Hippodrome at Blackburn, yet another so-called at Devonport, and the Palace at Ilford, while Stratford is to have a second music hall.

## PIPER PAN.



It is quite customary in London now for the principal musical comedy singers to appear at the music-halls. In America a famous operatic artist does not hesitate to do "turns" on the variety stage. Miss Susan Adams and Miss Zelle de Lussan have both been engaged in this manner in New York recently, to the great delight of the audiences. I suppose it will not be long before a similar state of things is started on this side of the Atlantic; indeed, not a few people believe that the musical comedy of the Alhambra is a well-known prima donna who wished to conceal her identity.

I notice that the frequently discussed question as to concerts at concerts, etc., has again cropped up. Whether they are desirable or not is a moot question. When they are too frequently distributed during one concert they no doubt are something of a nuisance. But on the whole, I think that the majority of the music-loving public approve of encores. And so, of course, do the artists also, for how great an element in the making of a successful career is the applause and demands for repetition made by a discriminating audience!

I am glad to hear that the new Musical League which was formed recently is being well supported by many distinguished composers, vocalists, and instrumentalists. Musical claims are evidently realising that the League is in every sense for their benefit and the encouragement of British music. I should say that this latest musical organisation will one day be a big concern.

The great respect in which Col. Mapleson is held is, I think, abundantly proved by the demand for seats for his benefit performance. This was to have taken place, as I stated last week, at His Majesty's Theatre on May 21, but the applicants for tickets are so numerous that Mr. Tree's beautiful theatre could not accommodate them; the locale has therefore been changed to the Royal Albert Hall.

By the way, I heard lately that another well-known operatic manager, Mr. Henry Russell, is mentioned as the head of an enterprise to establish permanent native opera in Boston. As most of us know, Mr. Russell, who is an Englishman, has a great ambition to see opera in the vernacular of a settled feature of London life. He believes it will be, though the time is not yet ripe for himself to try the venture. I often wonder why men like Mr. Russell, Mr. Charles Mansons, Mr. Van Noorden, and other managers interested in English opera do not join forces, and make a big attempt to achieve what each of them desires so much—a National Opera House.

I am disappointed with the programme of the Norwich Festival in October. Only two novelties—a choral work by Hugo Wolf, and the Prize Cantata—are included in the arrangements, and the names of but two British composers figure in the long list of works to be performed. It must be said, however, that the numerous foreign items are well

selected and likely to prove attractive features of the festival.

Turning to the scheme drawn up for the Festival of the Three Choirs, which takes place at Worcester in September, I find no cause for grumbling. Three new works are proposed by Sir Hubert Parry, Mr. Granville Bantock, and Mr. Ivor Atkins, all British musicians, who are also eminently represented in the programme by Sir E. Elgar, Dr. Walpole-Davies, and Sir Chas. Stanford.

## WILL WORKMAN.



Only the other day I visited Ely for the purpose of debating the "Local Question" with the local Free Trade lion—Mr. Adams, C.C. of Lowestoft. So lion-like was his belief in free speech that he imposed conditions, which gave me 15 minutes to reply to 45 minutes; still, for a lion he turned out to be a very reasonable creature, and provided the audience with an excellent entertainment.

He told us he had been reading "The People" for 10 years, in conjunction with Divorce Court and murder cases, and "that sort of stuff," forgetting that, if it is a proof of Press depravity to publish "that sort of stuff," "The Daily News," "The Morning Leader," and other Radical Free Trade organs are equally depraved; but, of course, Mr. Adams did not mean it. It was just a little playing to the gallery which did not give its effect. Quite recently he is reputed to have chewed up two unassuming Tariff Reform debaters, and for weeks he has been breathing "threats of slaughter" against Tariff Reformers in general and "Will Workman" in particular.

Knowing this, as a kind of appropriate preparation, I dined at the Lamb, and prepared to lay down with this lion rampant—inside if necessary, but I might have been less humble, any supporter of the man who stayed away out of pity for myself, not wishing to see me devoured, might well kick themselves next morning when they heard what "an excellent entertainment" (so the chairman appropriately termed the debate) they had missed.

We were told he had come there to debate, only to find that he had very liberal ideas about dialectics; debate, so far as he was concerned, was conspicuous by its absence. He observed that in my last speech new matter was introduced, and that my arrangement, but could not name it when challenged, and then gave us more than half of his last speech composed of entirely new matter.

The fact of the matter is, Mr. Adams had been feeding Mr. Chiosna Money and other "free imports" juggling matter, and because my first two speeches were not an unwelcome anticipation of what he had got up his sleeve, he was quite nonplussed, the best he would do was to explore the handkerchief and listen to this man's fairy tales, and shoot off his ammunition made in "The Daily News" and "The Morning Leader," and only vaguely understood and but crudely assimilated by this Suffolkian would-be Free Trade lion.

During my opening speech I pointed out that it took free trade in corn nearly 50 years to permanently reduce the price of wheat, even though assisted by the introduction of railways, steamships, and the putting under the soil of the vast fertile regions of America, Australia, and India. To annihilate this statement Mr. Adams said, "Wheat per quarter, 1842, 57s. 3d., and 1851, 38s. 6d., that disposes of that fairy tale!"

When I pointed out that in 1835 the price was 39s. 4d., in the "bad old days of protection," and that in 1854 it was 72s. 5d., in 1867, 64s. 5d., 1873, 58s. 8d., all under free trade, and that after 1851 until 1884 it was not once below 40s. per quarter as in 1835, my annihilator passed this statement of Board of Trade facts without a murmur, comment, or denial.

Next we were told that all taxes on commodities were paid by the consumer—tax, for instance—but when asked if that was true, stating that the foreign corn duty of 10s. per quarter paid over £2,000,000 yearly to our exchequer, why did Mr. Asquith abolish such useful taxation? "Brer Rabbit lay low and said nothing!" You see, Mr. Asquith stated that the Coal Tax was paid by the British producer because of the duty on foreign coal, and, if true, justifies us in believing that duties on German crockery, French silks, Belgian bottles, and American nails, would be paid by them because of British competition.

We had the time-discounted and reason-discounted statement that agriculture Corn Laws only benefit "the man at the end of the row"—the landowner. Quoting Prof. Nicholson's "English Corn Laws," I showed the audience that up to 1815 for over 500 years our imports and export corn laws were for the purpose of securing, let, the benefit of the consumer; 2nd, the good of the producer; and 3rd, national security against dependence on foreign Powers, and that even after 1815 it could not be said that the landowners used their political power solely for their own interests, regardless of the interests of the consumer, and "they believed in the justice of the Corn Laws just as strongly as Cobden believed in their injustice." Once more Mr. Adams proved discretion to be the better part of valour, by ignoring Prof. Nicholson's statement!

So profound was his knowledge of Imperial Preference, that in speaking of it he described it as "a Colonial offer," and declared there "isn't no such person!" Therefore my readers need not wonder that his

own friends were astonished. "There ain't no such offer!"

He quoted Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Well, here is what Sir Wilfrid said (see Great Preference Debate, p. 176): "We give you a preference of 33 1/3 per cent., which is certainly a valuable contribution on our part to British trade; we have told the British people that there is a way of doing more. There is the preference of mutual trade, and this is what we had in view in 1902." And yet we were told the Canadians didn't ask or hope for preference in return!

When, as an illustration of the great injury we receive through restrictive foreign tariffs, I quoted the figures recently given in this column re motor-car exports and imports to and from America, France, Germany and Belgium, and added that the difference in the two—£12,200,000—was the loss of work and wages to 70,000 British workers at 27s. yearly, he said he had worked it out and found I was paying them 1s. 2d. out of every 1s. of the value in wages, I couldn't help recommending him to take lessons in elementary arithmetic, before committing such a blunder again, and, said Mr. Adams, in his opinion, the Tariff Reformers "Well, perhaps we shall meet again."

## BUCKLAND JUNIOR.



A correspondent of Devonport has kindly forwarded me a cutting describing the catching in the Wash of more than 100,000 English eels, which measured 6ft. in length and 22in. in girth, and weighed 31 stones. On account of the great size, he wishes to know if this might not be described as a sea-serpent, and what is the maximum length to which they can grow. The eel in question is, no doubt, a female, for, as a rule, the male eels have been caught measuring up to 8ft., whereas no male has ever been found to measure more than 2ft. Weight is always very deceptive, although one weighing four stones is generally regarded as a large fish, yet one weighing over nine stones has been caught.

As the river species makes its way out to the deep sea to breed, and as they often attain the length of the male conger, it may be thought that the two can hardly be distinguished. The following characters, however, will enable anyone to see the difference. In the fresh water eel the eyes, gill openings, and teeth are very small, the lower jaw is slightly beak-like, the upper and lower jaws do not commence for some distance behind the head. In the conger the eyes, gill openings, and teeth are large, the upper jaw is longer (although this is not always so marked), and the dorsal fin commences directly behind the head and continues down to the tail. The teeth are small and sharp, and the difference is not so easily recognised. The fresh water eel is generally of a greenish brown on back, while the under part is of a dirty yellowish colour. To fishermen the sea species are known as black eels, and the upper and lower jaws are usually greyish, whilst the black conger are those found off rocks and are much darker.

As is well known the river eel is very fond of the mud. This is not the case with the conger, for besides being much cleaner feeders they prefer to be as far away as possible from mud. The conger does not migrate to any extent, but at the same time it is very widely distributed. Its chief food is, of course, smaller fishes, crustaceans, and molluscs, whilst it has enemies in the dolphins and porpoises.

A very curious animal was sold by auction at Aldridge on Saturday, May 2, and was acquired by Mr. F. Boscock for the very large sum of £1,081 10s. The animal in question is a puzzle, for no one has yet decided what it really is. Three theories have, however, been put forward, viz.: (1) That it is a new species or subspecies of the feline race; (2) that it is a cross between a lion and a leopard; and (3) that it is a cross between a lion and a cheetah. It is a female, and stands about 2ft. high. At a distance its coat appears to be that of a lioness, but upon approaching it faint spots resembling those of the leopard can be seen. (On the inside of the limbs it has more than been more plain. The animal was caught, I believe, in West Africa, and if it is a hybrid this is somewhat remarkable, for hybrids amongst wild animals are almost unknown. Of course, it may be suggested that the animal was born in captivity, afterwards escaped, and was finally caught by someone not having heard of the lost animal. This is not likely, for the birth of such a creature would certainly be made known, and so far as can be traced, no such cross has been reported. Hybrids between lion and tiger have been known to be born in captivity. One, which may be seen in the Natural History Museum, was born in Scotland in 1826, and another was born in Hamburg some two or three years ago.

Two specimens received this week for identification are:—(1) A bone found in a disused clay-pit on Wansford Flats, and (2) the larva of a stag-beetle. The bone is the spine of the pectoral fin of a silurid fish (cat-fish). It is not a fossil, and was, no doubt, thrown into the pit by someone who was digging when the question of the cat-fish is found only in tropical waters, and the spine referred to was most probably taken from one caught off Africa.

The stag-beetle derived its name from the jaws of the male resembling the horns of a stag. It is the largest of British beetles, and although its usual length is somewhat under two inches, specimens have attained a

length of almost three inches. The head, thorax, and legs are black, while the elytra and long jaws are dark brown. The larva of the stag-beetle is of a dirty-white colour and makes its abode in rotten wood, although at times they eat their way into the living roots with their powerful jaws. It is occasionally found in willow, but more generally in the oak. It is said to remain in the larval state for at least four years, and makes its cocoon at the death of the wood in which it has made its home. The stag-beetle is not so evenly distributed throughout England as is generally supposed. In many counties, especially in Kent, it is very common, but in others it is never seen.

The additions to the Zoological Society's Gardens for the week ending May 3 include—Mammals 2 chinchillas, Birds 1 all-grown parakeet, 1 white-crowned tiger-bittern, 3 turkey vultures, 1 Senegal touraco, and 1 great-billed touraco. Reptiles 2 common vipers, 3 molehounds, lizards, and 7 broad-fronted crocodiles.

## OLD IZAK.



Angling has been steadily interfered with of late, owing to the fact that the Thames is a flood, which, for the time being, has prevented a 11th hour fishing, and who would have it in the spawn of a pike, perch, and other fish, a brain, nearly 8lb., has been washed up dead near Hurley. The Thames, Lee, Avon, the Huntingdon Ouse, and the other great English rivers, have not had such a scouring as now for many years, and it is only after a spell of settled weather visits us that any good trout fishing can be anticipated. There is plenty of time for the rivers to right themselves before the coarse fishing season comes on.

Sea fishing has been fairly good at most stations wherever the weather has permitted, codling, plaice, dabs, and the like being taken. My friend, Dr. Simpson-Ladell (veteran sea angler) has tried his skill at Penzance, and, besides, gurnards, and other fish, has fallen to his rod. Given our usual weather, the bass and mackerel will soon put in an appearance, when most anglers will have plenty to do. Bass may be taken with the Alexandria fly, or by spinning with any large and attractive artificial bait, such as used in freshwater angling.

I can rarely record the doings of the True Waltonian Society, the oldest angling society in the kingdom, whose 78th annual meeting was lately held, at which they were able to report a most successful season. The society strictly preserves about six miles of the finest trout and coarse fishing on the Colne, and some hundreds of fine trout were placed in a suitable stretch of the water less than a month since, and a large consignment of coarse fish is to follow. The society, whose fishery quarters are at the Railway Hotel at Rickmansworth, has now but one vacancy in its very limited membership, and has at times had applicants waiting for admission to its ranks. The society fully justifies its name, its members fishing solely for the sake of the recreation and enjoyment their sport affords.

The annual dinners of the Silver Trouts, the Ogländers, Lychnobites, and many other societies deserve fuller notice than my limited space allows. That of the Silver Trouts was held in their beautiful club room at the Nag's Head, Covent Garden, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. Hazael, whose popularity was well shown by the manner in which the toast of his health (generally proposed by Mr. E. H. Amphlett) was received. The services of Mr. C. Pettit (hon. sec.), Mr. F. Fenfold, and others were not forgotten, and an excellent dinner and concert, coupled with a capital prize distribution, made up a most enjoyable evening. Of the Ogländers it need only be said that, under the able presidency of the Mayor of Cambridge, everything went right merrily, 160 members and friends partaking of the splendid repast provided at the Surrey Mansions Hall. Among the many prizes presented was the splendid challenge cup (won by Mr. Weare) and other trophies. The toast list was commendably short; the music excellent, and Mr. S. Thacher (chairman of the club) and his committee can but feel proud of the success achieved. The Lychnobites also held high festival at the Horsham Hotel, Tottenham Court-rd., under the chairmanship of Mr. Councillor T. G. Wilkes, and were also the certain-ly the best of the best, and thanks to Mr. W. Power (hon. sec.) and the stewards, a delightful evening was spent.

No town in England boasts so many anglers as Sheffield, at whose headquarters, the Three Cranes, Queen-st., the National Federation of Anglers held its 51st annual meeting last week, when over 60,000 anglers were represented. The delegates heard with extreme regret of the resignation of the presidency by Mr. Gorrill, and of Mr. Redford of the secretaryship, Mr. R. G. Woodruff (Anglers' Association), and Mr. Harry W. Miller (of Birmingham) being elected to the vacant posts. A committee of four was appointed to meet at required intervals, the members elected being Messrs. Colver, Barker, Bazley, and Balone. The meeting next week was arranged to take place at Hull, the question of the times, which were particularly desired for the Norfolk and Suffolk waters, was discussed, and other matters relative to the fishery laws were referred to, and it was arranged for the committee to prepare petitions asking for a Royal Commission to consider the whole of the laws affecting freshwater fishing which will

come before the Federation next year. A dispute as to disqualification of two anglers in last year's cup competition was satisfactorily explained, and their medals (hitherto withheld) awarded them. The York Association has withdrawn from the Federation, and the Provincial A.A. (Huntingham) has decided not to fish in the cup competition of the current year. The Sheffield Anglers gave all the delegates a most hearty welcome, and many of them are likely to visit the Sports Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush before very long. The cup competition takes place on the Tydd, Cambridgeshire, on Monday, Sept. 7.

The Tydd is a water of the same character as the Witham, and the match will be fished under similar conditions in all respects as that first fished in the Thames for the same trophy, which is the gift of "The Daily Mirror." Many Sheffield anglers have taken part in that famous match are anxious to visit the Thames again, and the run to Marlebone is now done in three hours, the journey being little, if any, longer than many of them take at times in search of sport. They seem to think they can beat the Londoners by their style of fishing, and certainly so far experience has proved them right.

Twenty-five clubs were represented at the Central Association meeting on Monday last, which was of a most satisfactory character. The Association continues to rent its old water-club anglers have secured "Old IZAK" (and the rest of the officers and committee) were enthusiastically re-elected, as was also Mr. W. J. Wade, secretary. No increase was made in the price of the privilege card, and particulars of the competition for the splendid challenge cup, which was appointed, will shortly be in the hands of the clubs. Much other business was transacted, and after sundry reports had been given in the meeting adjourned.

Among coming events must be mentioned the annual dinner of the United Fishermen, Bedford, on Thursday, May 14, at which Mr. G. Young (Greenwich A.S.) will preside; and the North Albion Club, who will hold theirs at the Bockingham, Watlington, on Saturday evening. The prizes won in the recent Anglers' Benevolent competition are to be distributed at the Blue Anchor, Chichester, on Monday, May 25, and a further competition is to be held on the Arun, at Amberley, on Sunday, July 12. All are sure to be well attended.

## THE STANDARD OF EMPIRE.

"An England spread over the surface of the world—Prince of Wales's speech at the Colonial Institute. Sweet Islands in the western sea. Fair as a May day morn. The British home will ever be. While Britain's flag waves on the sea. Rich gems just peeping from the wave. The pride of all the earth. Whose shores the ocean waters lave, Land of our Empire's birth. But England means to us today. Me that those islands fair—An England near and far away. An England everywhere. The Homeland still these isles may be. With all the world's good things to see. Our England spreads across the sea. Where'er the flag is unfurled. As British citizens we claim. And know our claim is right. A noble, proud and haughty name. Won by our glorious flag. Bloodstained and torn the flag may be. A worn and shoddy rag. But sign of strength and liberty. Is still our Empire's flag. From north to south, from east to west. Exciting all the globe. Still floats the flag we love the best. Our vast Imperial realm. We the whole earth can travel round. And no protection lack. For everywhere will still be found. The dear old Union Jack. Others may talk of Empire wide. But England's glorious host. Shoulder to shoulder, side by side. No march in the world has been so far as England's King. And in the farthest realms has seen His own flag fluttering. Ours might forth his legions send; But what a pity away. Was his to what our arms defend. As Britain's bounds today! Fair Canada's broad, fertile plain. By railway and sea. Is greater than the whole domain. That formed the Roman's land. A world-wide Empire!—Cost aside All differences here! Think of the heroes who have died For what we hold so dear. From shore to shore, from sea to sea. Wherever shines the sun. Let Britain's standard prove that we In heart and soul are one. Standard of Empire, triply crossed. Dear red and blue and white. Shall all our hearts unite. Allies in homage shall bend low. And traitors' tongues be mute. England shall teach the world to know Her standard, and salute. May 6, 1908. MADON ST. MAURY.

**FIFTY YEARS' SERVICE.** Mr. John Morgan, manager to Messrs. Horace Marshall and Son, newspaper distributors and publishers, of Temple-avenue, E.C., has just completed 50 years of service with the firm, and to commemorate the event a double presentation has been made to him. At a meeting of the staff Sir Horace Marshall, the principal, presented Mr. Morgan, on behalf of the staff, with a fine grandfather clock, a fishing rod and tackle, and an illuminated address; and then, on his own behalf, made Mr. Morgan a presentation of a handsome silver tea and coffee service.

**"BABY'S FIRST TOOTH."** One of the most admired of all the pictures exhibited in this year's Royal Academy is a delightful painting by Mr. Fred Morgan, bearing the homely title, "Baby's First Tooth." The scene was painted at Swanmore Lake, in the Duke of Norfolk's park, at Arundel. This is the painting which Messrs. Joseph Watson and Sons (Ltd.), soap manufacturers, are offering to users of their three prize soaps.

The L. and S.W. Ely, announce week-end excursions to Brittany.

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## A QUEEN'S LETTERS.

DAMAGES AGAINST "THE TIMES."

Some interesting sidelights on the publication of "The Letters of Queen Victoria" were forthcoming during the hearing, before Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury, in the King's Bench Division of the action for libel brought by Mr. John Murray, the well-known publisher and his brother against the proprietors of "The Times."



MR. JOHN MURRAY.

"The Times," which resulted in £7,500 damages being awarded. The book was published by Messrs. Murray on October 16 last in three volumes at three guineas each. On October 19 a letter signed "Artifex" appeared in "The Times" suggesting that the profit secured by the plaintiffs out of the work amounted to "simple extortion."

Mr. Lush, in opening, submitted that the statement which had necessitated the action was a

## Very Serious and Grave

one, not only because of the charges it made against the publishers, but also because of the very peculiar circumstances under which the book was published. In July, 1903, one of the editors of the book, Mr. A. C. Benson, who with Lord Esher had been entrusted by the King with the duty of

MR. MOBERLEY BELL.  
(Acting Manager of "The Times.")

collecting for publication the correspondence of the late Queen, approached Mr. John Murray. An agreement was entered into under which Mr. Murray undertook the publication of "The Letters" at his own risk and expense. The agreement provided further that the profits should be divided in the proportion of two-thirds to the authors and one-third to the publishers. The cost of corrections was allowed up to 50 per cent. But apparently a great many more corrections were necessary than was contemplated, because the amount the publishers had debited against them, instead of being 50 per cent., was four times as much. In the agreement, too, a sum of £250 was allowed for an amanuensis, but the payment worked out at £900.

## 12,500 Copies Printed.

Counsel stated that the first edition consisted of 10,200 copies, and an extra 2,000 copies were struck off, so that people should not be kept waiting. After a passing reference to the dispute between "The Times" and the publishers as a body (including Mr. Murray), which resulted in what was known as "The Times Book Club War," counsel went on to say that on Oct. 14—two days before the publication of "The Letters of Queen Victoria."

## Artifex the First.

On Oct. 16 the book was published, and on the following day a laudatory review was published in "The Times." In the middle of the review, however, the following passage was interpolated:

But a grave mistake has been committed in the method of publication. The book is one that will create very wide interest in the nation, and it will appeal to every reader in the Empire—and it is difficult to over-estimate its educational value if it were accessible to the classes who are apt to believe that wisdom lies only in a democracy. But the three volumes which might, one would imagine, have been produced at 10s. and which at a reasonable figure would have sold by hundreds of thousands, are offered to a privileged few at £3 3s.

Two days after the review there appeared in "The Times" the letter, signed "Artifex," containing the statements complained of. It ran:—Your reviewer of "The Letters of Queen Victoria" has observed that the three volumes could probably have been produced for 10s. and sold at a reasonable price, instead of being priced at £3 3s. and thus rendered inaccessible to all but a privileged few. Mr. Murray has written the great personality of Queen Victoria for his own ends, and counted the national interest in her doings for his own enrichment into 32 pieces of silver, to be precise.

## Written by Mr. Hooper.

"I don't think it will surprise you when I tell you that the 'Times' wrote that letter itself," said Mr. Lush. "I have been shown, as promised, the original document, and it bears on the back of it the name of Mr. Hooper, who himself is on the staff of 'The Times.'—Evidence having been given on both sides, the jury awarded damages as stated above. Stay of execution on the ground that they were excessive was granted.

## MILE END SCANDAL.

BUILDING CONTRACTOR SENTENCED.

There was a surprise in the case of Calcutt, the building contractor, residing at Southend-on-Sea, charged with fraud in connection with the Mile End Workhouse scandal, when he was brought up at the Thames Police Court, on April 4—where he appeared for defendant, said that, having anxiously considered his duty to Mr. Calcutt, he had advised his client to plead guilty to the charge, and the latter did so. He admitted that charges of an extravagant character were made in connection with the work, though he did not say they were fraudulent. Defendant was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the second division.

## Cade in the Dock.

Joseph Cade, 64, coal contractor, of White Lodge, Wotton, Essex, was rendered to his bail at Old St. for further examination on a charge of defrauding the guardians of Mile-end of a cheque of the value of £1,010 12s. 3d. Mr. Dickinson sat specially to hear the case in the upper court, he having had the prisoner before him on his arrest on a warrant at the Thames Police Court, on April 4. The case opened by the prosecution was that accused, under contracts to supply a certain quantity of coal known as Nixon's Navigation coal, did not deliver that coal but was paid for some thousands of tons on his representation, the cheque in question having relation to payments for deliveries over a certain period. Mr. Reginald Speller, living at Sandstead, Surrey, secretary of the Wotton and Son coal factors and merchants, was asked whether "Nixon's Navigation coal" was an article well known in the trade, and said "Yes." It came from Glamorgan-shire collieries, and was known under that name. Witness's firm had supplied out of that description to Cade from 1892 (January).

## Nothing Lost than Fraud.

Mr. Smallwood, London representative of the Babington Coal Co., was called to prove the price of Babington hard steam, and said that it would be improper to describe as Babington any other coal. It was not till 1905 that witness had learnt Cade was contracting for the coal to Mile End, and he spoke to him on the Exchange as to having heard that he had contracts for Babington and hard coal there. Cade said yes he had, but it was too expensive, and he could not buy that. Witness said: "Do you mean to say you will take a contract for Babington and send in something else?" Prisoner replied: "Yes, I can; I can do as I like there." Witness told him it was nothing less than a fraud, and he would take care he did nothing of the kind. Witness wrote to Mr. Thacker—perhaps had written a day or two before—and he wrote twice, but to neither letter got any reply. After that he called on the chairman of the guardians, Mr. Warren, and from him called on Mr. Thacker.

A few days after that Cade met him on the market, and he asked him to book up 1,300 tons of the hard rita for the Mile End guardians, and after he had done it said, "I hear you have been round there; leave things alone, and don't stir things up any more." In that year witness supplied 1,320 tons. Cade asked him to write a letter to show the guardians witness supplied the coal. He did that with reference to the 1,300 only. Witness knew that "Exall," a hard steam, was quoted on the Exchange, it was 2s. to 2s. 6d. less than the Babington hard. "Hucknall" was a hard coal, and "Tolcard" also about of equal value. There was also "New Hucknall," "Annesley," and a Derby, which were all about the same price as the Babington hard. Remanded.

## BITTEN BY A DOG.

BARMAID'S ACTION AGAINST HER MASTER.

In the King's Bench Division, before Justices Channell and Sutton, a new point was raised concerning the responsibility of dog-owners in the appeal of the plaintiff against a decision of Judge Snyly, at Bow County Court, in the case of Baker and another v. Snell. Plaintiffs were represented by Mr. A. Profumo and Mr. G. H. Head, and Mr. Abinger appeared for defendant. A barmaid named Alice Maud Baker, who was in the employ of defendant, had been bitten by her master's dog, which was alleged to be vicious, and she brought an action against defendant, but was not assisted by his honour, who held that defendant was not liable for injury caused by what was, in fact, an assault by the dog man. It transpired that the dog had previously bitten plaintiff and another barmaid. On the last occasion the petman let the dog loose, remarking "Go it, Bob." The dog flew at plaintiff's throat and bit her seriously. Mr. Profumo contended that it was a mere luxury to keep a dangerous dog, and that a man kept a dog "at his peril." He was liable for an act of God and for an unexpected act of his servant.

## NEW TRIAL ORDERED.

Justice Channell said the difficulty was that it seemed a malicious act, and was not done in the course of the petman's employment. Mr. Abinger submitted that the direct cause of the injury was the malicious act of the petman, and that there was no case which decided that where an intermediary caused injury the owner was liable. Justice Channell, in giving judgment, said he thought if a thief, who was followed by a policeman, ingeniously released the thief, the injury was the malicious act of the policeman, and that there was no case which decided that where an intermediary caused injury the owner was liable. Justice Channell, in giving judgment, said he thought if a thief, who was followed by a policeman, ingeniously released the thief, the injury was the malicious act of the policeman, and that there was no case which decided that where an intermediary caused injury the owner was liable. Justice Channell, in giving judgment, said he thought if a thief, who was followed by a policeman, ingeniously released the thief, the injury was the malicious act of the policeman, and that there was no case which decided that where an intermediary caused injury the owner was liable.

## A "RIPPER" CRIME.

NAKED WOMAN HACKED TO DEATH BY MANIAC.

A terrible tragedy has been committed on the highway near Otley, Yorkshire. As Mr. Arthur Hellewell, grocer, was driving home to Otley from Pool, he saw in a field at a mile from the road, about half a mile from the former place, a young man with a large knife in his hand, stabbing a body which was lying on the grass. Being unarmoured, Mr. Hellewell, fearing to attack the man alone, drove to a house 100 yards away, and thence telephoned for the



MISS TODD, THE VICTIM.

police. He then secured the assistance of a man named Geo. Beaumont, and returned to the spot. The man was still there.

## Stabbing and Hacking

his victim with the knife. Beaumont, who carried a crowbar, threatened to attack the murderer with it, and made the latter drop the knife. He then rushed at the man and secured him. It was a fearful sight which met the gaze of the man's captors. Lying on the grass was the body of a woman, entirely stripped of clothing except a stocking on one leg. The head was completely severed from the body, and an attempt had been made



THE SCENE OF THE TRAGEDY.

Photo, Mailpress.

to cut off the limbs. When the police arrived the man, who is 21 years of age, gave his name as Jas. Jefferson, labourer, of South Shields.

## A Severe Struggle.

The woman, it was afterwards ascertained, was Mrs. Elizabeth Todd, aged 31, wife of Thos. Todd, shoemaker, of Pool, near Otley. Jefferson was tramping from Newcastle when he met Mrs. Todd, who was on her way to pay a visit to a friend at Otley. There had evidently been a severe struggle between the man and woman, for the victim's fingers were cut as though she had tried to hold



JAMES JEFFERSON.

the knife. The murder had evidently been committed in the road, but Jefferson had lifted the body over a wall into an adjoining field. Blood was scattered everywhere, and shreds of the woman's clothing were thrown in all directions. It is believed that the motive for the crime was robbery.

## Before the Magistrate.

Accused was brought before the local magistrates the following morning. The old-fashioned market town was in a state of the wildest excitement, and large crowds assembled near the courthouse with a morbid desire to catch sight of the prisoner. He was charged with willfully murdering Elizabeth Todd, aged 31, wife of Thos. Todd, a shoemaker, of Pool, by cutting off her head with a

butcher's knife. Sgt. Cooke said that on the previous afternoon he received a telephone call to go to Holbeck Wood, where, about a mile out of Otley, on the main road, Jefferson was being detained by two men. In a field near the road he saw the body of a woman, whose clothing was torn off, with the exception of one stocking. The head was severed from the body, and lay some distance away. When arrested prisoner said: "I don't know what induced me to do this. This was all the evidence produced, and the police asked for a remand for a week. In answer to the magistrate, Jefferson replied: 'I have nothing to say; I did it on purpose.' His manner in court was very strange. He gazed round listlessly, and appeared indifferent to the proceedings.

## The Inquest.

The inquest on the body of the victim was also held. Thos. Todd, shoemaker, of Pool Bank, husband of the deceased woman, said he last saw his wife alive at a quarter to eight on Tuesday morning, when he left home for work. She was 31 years of age, and had three children. He identified the clothing and an umbrella found near the scene of the tragedy as belonging to his wife. Arthur Coates Hellewell, grocer, said he was driving in a trap to Otley at 4.30 in the afternoon, when he noticed a man cutting off the head of what appeared to him to be the body of a man. The stranger looked up, and then proceeded with the work of mutilation. Witness drove to a house and telephoned for the police. Meanwhile, he obtained the assistance of two workmen, and they went to the spot, but found the man had disappeared. Looking over the wall, they

## Saw Him Cutting Off the Arm

of a naked woman. The head was lying about 20 yards from the wall. The workmen threatened the man with a crowbar and succeeded in making him drop the knife, which was of the butcher's type. The man told his captors that he had come from North Shields, then asked for a light, and calmly smoked a cigarette until the arrival of the police. Geo. Beaumont, one of the workmen, gave similar evidence, adding that the assailant had a pair of corsets, a hat, and umbrella under

## BARMAID &amp; FARMER.

AMUSING SEQUEL TO A BROKEN PROMISE.

An amusing action for breach of promise was heard in the Dublin Courts, when Miss Annie Caprice, an attractive-looking barmaid, who was formerly assistant manageress in a Tipperary Hotel, sued Mr. Ernest Sadler, a Tipperary farmer. Defendant admitted the promise, but pleaded that it had been mutually rescinded. The lady is a Catholic, and her former lover a Protestant. (Counsel for the lady stated that matters had progressed so far that the defendant had obtained a dispensation for the marriage from Rome. She had agreed to wait, and went to America, where she was employed when she heard that defendant had got married.)

## Walks and Drives.

Miss Caprice stated that while she was assistant manageress in the Royal Hotel, Tipperary, in 1902, she made the acquaintance of Mr. Sadler. The following year he began to take her out for walks and drives, and proposed marriage to her. When she was in Tipperary he used to give her two guineas every Saturday night for chapel money, and she used to call it her weekly allowance. As she understood the marriage would not take place for some time owing to the opposition of defendant's mother, she went to America, and stayed there two years in service. In March last year she heard he was married to a Miss Irwin. She then came back to Ireland.

## Might be for Ever.

Counsel for defendant said that on New Year's Day, 1905, his client, though not in words, rescinded the engagement, and the lady agreed to go to America. What defendant said was that if his people would not agree to the marriage he could remain in Ireland. He never intended a "Kathleen Mavourneen" engagement, such as had been suggested. "It might be for years and it might be for ever," (laughter.) Then £10 was given to her to go to America, and the parties had not met since. Defendant, examined as to his meeting with Miss Caprice on New Year's Day, 1905, was asked if they were a couple of hours together on that day, replied: "Yes, and more—four hours. It was what they call in that part of the country a hauling home—which is a drunken spree at Christmas. (Laughter.) She said she was going to America, and asked me for money, and I gave her £10." Witness said his chief objection to the marriage was the opposition of his mother and sisters.

## "Loving and Half Mad."

—You wrote to her afterwards, signing yourself "Now, as always, your loving and half-mad Bill"? Are you mad now? I am not; far from it. (Laughter.) Defendant admitted that at a later date he wrote to her about her taking an hotel in Tipperary. Why did you write about the hotel? I suppose I wanted to keep her at home. Why did you want to keep her at home? I suppose to be looking at her. (Laughter.) Then you wished her to stay at home? I did. Emigration is a bad thing. (Renewed laughter.) You wrote again: "I was very lonesome on Sunday night loving you"? Was it because the engagement was off that you were so lonesome? I suppose so. Sure, anyone would be lonesome in a case of the kind. (Laughter.)

## A Good Time Coming.

—But I am looking forward to better times soon." You wrote that? What was the better time to be? Was it not to come when you would be married? No, better times in the horse and cattle trade. (Laughter.) I am afraid you are a great joker. Indeed, I am not. On Jan. 16 did you write: "My dear Annie—this reminds me of old times." What was it reminded you of old times? I don't know, if not the fine weather. The jury found for plaintiff, and awarded her £30 damages. Defendant had lodged £100 in court, but the lady had refused to accept that sum, and, therefore, he wins the case.

## OUR INDIAN VISITOR.

CEREMONIAL VISIT TO LORD MORLEY.

The Maharajah of Nepal yesterday paid a ceremonial visit to the Secretary of State for India, Lord Morley of Blackburn. His Highness, wear-



THE MAHARAJA OF NEPAL.

ing a gold-braided military cap and military jacket, was accompanied by his half-brother, his sons, and a number of the officers of state, and also by Maj. Manners-Smith, the Resident at Nepal. His Highness was received at the grand entrance to the India Office by Sir Carson Wyllie and Mr. J. A. Hirst, secretary to Lord Morley. The visitors were then conducted to the presence chamber of the Secretary of State, where Lord Morley received them in honour of the visit of the Maharajah. The visit lasted some time. Yesterday afternoon the Secretary of State for India visited the Maharajah at Mortimer House, Belgrave-cres., where His Highness is living during his residence in England.

## LADY'S LOST PURSE.

STORY OF A NAMELESS PROSECUTRIX.

At Box-st., before Mr. Marsham, Jas. Goodchild and Mary Ann wife, child, said to be husband and wife, were charged with stealing a purse belonging to a lady whose name was not disclosed. Prosecutrix, a beautiful young woman fashionably attired, wrote her name and address on a sheet of paper, which she handed to the magistrate, remarking that she did not want her name to appear in the newspapers. Speaking with a Scottish accent, she said that at six o'clock on Tuesday evening she

Went into a wine shop in John-st., Edgware-rd., and found Mary Goodchild and another woman there. Goodchild, who was a complete stranger, asked her if she would go and have tea with her, and they went together to a room in the Edgware-rd. After a while, said witness, they were joined there by Jas. Goodchild. They drove in a cab to Knightsbridge, and afterwards to Whitehall, where Jas. Goodchild said there was "something on." On arriving at Whitehall the two Goodchilds began arguing with each other. In the meantime she had missed her purse, which contained 10s. worth of silver.

## A Big Tip.

Jas. Goodchild now said that when prosecutrix paid the cabman she gave him two guineas as a "tip," and he afterwards found that there was a half-sovereign between the two pence. Mary Goodchild said that it was prosecutrix who forced her conversation upon her at the wine shop. They drove to Knightsbridge at the request of prosecutrix, who told them that she wanted some money from a "Viscount Somebody," whom she expected to find at the barracks. The viscount, however, was not in, and they went on to Whitehall, where they were told they were likely to find him later in the evening. A policeman said that he found the two Goodchilds quarrelling and fighting. When he took hold of the woman she threw prosecutrix's purse away. It contained only two coppers. — Remanded.

## A PLUCKY CONSTABLE.

P.C. Mathews is the hero of an Embankment rescue, reported in last week's "People." A little boy play-



P.C. MATHEWS.

ing on the steps of Temple Pier was washed into the river, and an elderly man who jumped in to save him got into difficulties. P.C. Mathews pluckily dived in and succeeded in rescuing both. Again, on Wednesday last, the same constable saw a man mount the parapet and throw himself into the river. Mathews immediately plunged in and succeeded in rescuing the man, and both were got out of the water in an exhausted condition. P.C. Mathews is an old soldier, having served with the 4th Bn. of the 60th Rifles, and was wounded in South Africa.

## THE BRIDGE CLUB.

LADIES SUED FOR THEIR SUBSCRIPTION.

At Bloomsbury County Court the proprietress of a bridge-house, Miss Amy Jane Hamp Adams, of New Cavendish-st., W., sued Mrs. Maud Morrison, wife of a corn merchant, living in Camden-rd., N.W., for £1 1s. The claim, it was stated, was for a subscription to a bridge club which Miss Adams had established for the amusement of her guests. Mrs. Morrison, it was not a bridge club. I left because the play was too high. Judge Bacon: That is a good reason for not continuing, and I cannot think why your husband ever allowed you to begin. I would not allow my wife to gamble if I had one. (Laughter.) However, if you will go to gambling parties, you must pay your subscription. Judgment was given for the amount. — Miss Bertha Cecilia Collier was sued for £5 14s. 6d., of which £2 2s. was claimed as subscription to the bridge club. Miss Collier said Miss Adams told her the bridge subscription would be included in the charge for board and residence. Miss Adams denied that Miss Collier had paid regularly, "because she backed horses and lost her money." (Laughter.) Judgment was given for plaintiff.

## RUNAWAY CYCLE.

Yesterday a lady was cycling down Battersea Rise when she lost control of her machine, which dashed down a hill at a tremendous rate. Several passers-by rushed to her assistance, but before they could do anything both the rider and the machine had crashed through the plate-glass window of the Bus and Head pub-house. So violent was the collision that a gas pendant inside the window was knocked down by the force with which the unfortunate woman's head struck it. It was found that she had received serious injuries to the head, and was badly cut about the hand. She is now in the Brompton Hospital.

MRS. WINDHAM'S SPOOKING STORY has been used over 50 years by millions of mothers for their children, while teaching with perfect success. It teaches the child, before the game, all the points, cards, wind, and is the best remedy for diphtheria. Of all chemists, 1s. 10d.—(Adm.)

## UNFAIR BANKS.

BANK MANAGER'S SENSATIONAL INDICTMENT.

How too much Profit is Made out of us by Banks.

## THE REMEDY FOR THE PUBLIC.

A sensational booklet has been published by a well-known Bank Manager dealing with the relationship between banks and customers. The booklet, which is written in an interesting manner, contains a scathing indictment of the business methods of Banks generally.

The writer argues that millions of pounds a year that have been lost to customers have gone into the coffers of the Banks. He proves, by showing, that money can be placed in a bank at from 4 to 7 per cent. interest, and that this money has been lost to customers who have placed their accounts with the old-established Banks. These Banks have paid no interest whatever on the money. They have even gone so far, in many cases, as to charge the depositors a fee for taking care of their money.

Yet this money has, all the time, been bearing rich interest to the Banks, as may be judged from the balance sheets which are issued at the end of the year. In this way it is justly claimed that from £4 to £7 is lost on every £100, and on this basis it is easy to calculate that the Bank Manager's assertion is well within the truth.

Money should be worth as much in one Bank as in another. In all cases the security is the same, and, therefore, there should be no valid reason why interest should be paid at from 4 to 7 per cent. at Feltham's Bank (Ltd.), one of the great London Banks, and not at any other British banks. It is a sensible question that is raised in this booklet, for the author directs attention to the important subject of the attitude of old-established Banks to their customers, as contrasted with that of a modern Bank such as Feltham's Bank.

## AN OMINOUS GROWL.

There has long been an ominous growl here and there as to the indifference of the Banks, as to the general out-of-submitted. People have too long submitted to the principle of their money earning interest for the banker and not for themselves, and they are now beginning to see that it is a very unbusinesslike conclusion.

For they gain no advantage from the Banks in return for the generosity. The Banks look down on the customers, and treat them with a spirit of condescension rather than of gratitude.

For years the Banks have been borrowing the money of the customers and have paid them interest. That in itself is inequitable. But, in addition to that, the Banks are charged of lending a customer's money, which loan always carries full interest. It is obvious that Banks are always on the winning side, and the merciless exposure of their out-of-date business methods well repays one for the trouble of sending a postcard for a free copy of the book. It can be obtained from the Secretary, Feltham's Bank (Ltd.), 90, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W., or City Branch, 2, Coleman Street, London, E.C.

Feltham's Bank is now serving an extremely useful purpose as the modern Bank. One of its chief features, for instance, apart from the exceptional advantages which it offers in the way of interest, loans, etc., is that it is a "People's Bank," a much desired innovation that has successfully been put into operation. By this means residents in any part of the country are enabled to deal direct with a great London Bank. Deposits are accepted in small or large sums, and the arrangements for banking by post have been so perfected that the task is simple, safe, and speedy.

## PROFITABLE TO ITS CUSTOMERS.

That it is profitable to its customers in return is stated that they are paid from 4 to 7 per cent. on all deposits, instead of being charged for them as at other Banks. The booklet, "Profitable Banking Accounts," shows how this interest accrues, and it is astounding how the money grows by this means in the hands of the customer. It is a striking commentary on the position of other Banks that Feltham's Bank is able to make a profit after paying its customers from 4 to 7 per cent. on their money.

But Feltham's Bank does more than that. It is the people's Bank, and it is worked on lines that are calculated to help the people. One of the most important matters in which a Bank should be of assistance to a customer is that of granting him a loan or overdraft when necessary or desired by him. But Banks will not readily do this for the customer of moderate means. He will find a great difficulty in accomplishing his object, and very often it is impossible. There is no distinction of class at Feltham's Bank. The man who deposits a sovereign is as much a customer as the one whose account runs into five or six figures. Consequently there is no difficulty in obtaining loans from Feltham's Bank. The small customer is ready and willing to lend him money on favourable terms as the rich customer will. He will also have equal benefit of the advice of the great banking house, financial advice of the best possible character.

## LIFE INSURANCE FREE.

A highly popular feature is a generous system of free insurance which Feltham's Bank has adopted for the benefit of customers. It has arranged to present customers with a full Life Insurance for £100. It is guaranteed by a leading British Company, the Empire Guarantee Corporation (Ltd.). Its capital stands at no less than £500,000. This free insurance represents a gift of quite £5 for such a policy could not be obtained for much less than that sum. All this is fully dealt with in the booklet "Profitable Banking Accounts," and no time should be lost in writing for a free copy to the Secretary, Feltham's Bank (Ltd.), 90, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W., or City branch, 2, Coleman-st., London, E.C.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)































**The Whi's Plymouth Rock.**  
In acceding to a request from

**The White Plymouth Rock.**

In according to a request from a correspondent (W. A. Ealing) to express opinion on the merits of the White Plymouth Rock, I may point out that general attributes of each variety of breed are much about the same is to say the White Plymouth possesses characteristics similar to barred variety, differing from it on regards colour. The Rock is a large and is greatly esteemed in the State



## THE CAMERA.

Orthochromatic plates should always be used, as even if we do not get an advantage with every subject we are not in any way handicapped. Every year we find that the very best way will be found of distinct advantage, especially at this time of the year when the trees are budding into leaf.

An orthochromatic plate is not an orthochrom is really necessary for landscape work, as the greens are more correctly rendered, and also clouds may be obtained on the same negative as the landscape. In Israel there is a great service to be done away with the necessity for making and dodging. Altogether, an orthochromatic plate will give the best results for those of us who wished to get the best results from our labours.

There is one thing that must be carefully considered when using orthochromatic plates, the dark room light. These plates must be carefully shielded from the dark-room lamp, and whilst in the developing dish they must be covered by a developing dish examined for a second time necessary.

We have heard a great deal about colour photography, and seen the results of it. But the Lumière brothers have taken the "Autochrome" plate. It has, however, been left to the Urban Trading Company, Mr G. Albert Smith, to have it produced into animated pictures, through colours.

When we consider that at least 32 colours per second must be taken to produce an animated picture, and that on a four seconds plate, would take the time of four seconds, we can, to a small extent, realize the difficulties that were thrown in the way.

Some excellent results were shown at the inauguration of Urbanora House, Wardour-st. (which in future will be the home of the Urban productions), and the public are to be able to see them practically in their experimental state, so far as a public exhibition is concerned. We look forward with confidence and

Many visitors to the Alhambra will be wondering how the pictures of the Oxford National at the Pierpool, the Oxford University Boat Race, and other sports events were reproduced the same size, showing great resourcefulness in details. The Urban record, however, was not so good. In the first 15 minutes, from the time of receiving exposed negative films in the dark to the presentation by biocopic print of the finished positive film to the public.

An interesting little booklet, "Yesterday and To-day," has been written by Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co. It contains a lot of interesting facts, etc. They will be pleased to send a copy to any reader sending a postcard to them at Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.

DAVID

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## THE FRUIT INDUSTRY

### PLEA FOR ASSISTANCE FROM THE STATE.

At a meeting of the Farmers' Club, Dr. J. A. Voelcker presiding, at the Hotel Metropole, Mr. E. J. Salmon spoke on the subject of "Fruit and the State," and the conditions under which

ing and the conditions under which it may thrive." He said the point which he wished to dwell on at this occasion was that the fruit which was grown, if it was to be permanent and profitable, must be free from disease. What likelihood was there with the present organization at the Board of Agriculture of the prevention of importation at some time of either such disastrous and infectious


such domestic "black knot" of peats as the "black knot" of plum, or the "fire blight" of pear (which had made a large areas of pear orchards in California), or if any of these were imported, of their being out at once? He was afraid whatever. He wished to draw earnest attention to the fruit-growers were not receiving

What was required now was opinion educated to see the importance of a thriving industry carried on on large farms as well as on small ones.

It would then demand thorough form and reorganization of the horticultural industry in the country until the best scientific and technical advice, as well as the necessary relative assistance, was available to the fruit-growers in this country. The continuing to do all that could be done to ward off diseases from the crops, the grower must learn to keep from his American and

small competitor. He would like the earnest attention of fruit growers to the necessity of taking active measures to grow fruit as free from disease and insect infestation as possible. The grower must fight against the various diseases both singly and handed and by combined action. He needed also State assistance. In his opinion, he would never

until there was created at the Department of Agriculture a special sub-department to deal with all matters connected with the fruit industry.



WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK PULL

a table fowl, but its yellow legs and feet detract somewhat from its value in this respect with us. It is, however, a matter of fancy. Little yellow-fleshed fowls, the Rock of the West, will grow up and lay upon clay soil, and as it stands constant, it can be kept in a run. Among winter layers it ranks one of the best, and as its eggs are large in size and brown in colour, always realise a good price in the market.

ket. The illustration herewith conveys an excellent idea of size and type, and will be noted that in the former case it has a considerable advantage over the latter. While Wyandotte, an illustration of which I gave last week.

**Rochester Reader's Record.**

The recent rush to ensure publication for individual experiences in education is apparently not yet exhausted. The latest item has reached me.

Mr. Fred Roberts, of Rochester, writes—"I bred six pullets noted laying strain of Brown Leghorns. They were late April birds, and of them commenced laying in November and December. I kept a careful record of the eggs laid by the six pullets Jan. 1 to June 30, during which I had 719 eggs."

do not take time by the forelock and should hardly be asked by J. B. what are the best breeds to hit during the present month. With breeders the hatching season is over there are sure to be others who are similarly situated to my correspondent. The only thing to be done now is to confine oneself to the breeds that will give the quickest growth, and thus avoid the heavier varieties and large

from non-stewers, such as the *Minors*. Either of these, if hatched during the present month, should quickly, and come on to lay by her. That is of course always as that they are kept growing and receive a check in the interim way to ensure rapid growth is a feeding and plenty of exercise, both points my readers should not lose if they have read my articles carefully.

### Curing Hens of Broodiness.

placing her in a coop with a well-slatted bottom. If the coop is raised from the ground by means of a brick corner the current of cool air circulates under the hen through the lat- tice work. The bottom of the coop should contain nothing in the straw, etc., and it is advisable to keep her from the outside.

**Warm Weather Feeding.**

Now that more genial weather  
tions are with us the feeding  
quire modifying somewhat. Fe  
breeding nature must be avoid  
maize dropped out of the  
dietary entirely. Wheat and  
grains best suited for feeding  
from now until autumn. Gr  
should be fed liberally, as it c  
blood. Above all things should  
attention be given to the water  
drinking water.

**ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.**  
**MRS. PARKS.**—The paper has been sent to  
 CANTAN, CAPITAL. Thanks for your  
 nice remarks.  
**MRS. C. A. GIBBS and W. SMITH.**—The  
 being looked up, and will be forward  
 soon. It is always advisable to give  
 writing for book numbers, otherwise

**SILVIA.**—Your best course would be to send the bird to the Bird Hospital at South Norwood, where, for a small fee, medical attention will be given. Your breadwinner is certainly going to be much better off if the bird will do more harm than good. I do not say this to hurt the maternal part of you. Thanks for information.

**MRS. JOHNSON.**—The failure in hatching from the eggs is due to an overflood of the blood which has been pumped into the system to get any more of the eggs to hatch, and very necessary to alter the very much less fattening, and to let

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Mr. A. Chandler, of Chiswick writes: "I have a number of incubators before me, but the first is not chicks from 15 eggs; then 14 chicks; then 13 ducklings from 15 eggs."

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**BRIGHTON** Boat anglers are taking codling, plaice, dab, and rock-lobster and also have numbers of dog fish. Free prospects are enough.

**THE WEEK'S FIXTURES.**

**Today (Sunday).—**Seagull Amateur A.S. Dory Boat Competition.

**Monday.—**Yachtmen's Association Challenge Shield, dinner and presentation of shield and medals, (closing end A.S. annual dinner, Lord Nelson, Nelson.

**Tuesday.—**Blackburne and Sons.

**Wednesday.—**Amateur Excellence visit.

**Wednesday.—**British Sea Anglers, Mr J H A. Ray will read a paper upon "What is a Fish?"

**Thursday.—**Seagull Amateur A.S. Dory Boat Competition.

**Thursday.—**New Albion, annual dinner at the New Albion, W. Ward, and J. D. Brothers A.S. annual dinner at the New Albion, Dapford, Dapford.



## "THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

## PARAGRAPHS FROM ALL PARTS.

In London 2,516 births and 1,474 deaths were registered last week.

Allowing for increase of population, the births were 25 below and the deaths 77 above the average.

The annual death rate from all causes, which had been 14.7, 14.7, and 15.4 per 1,000 in the preceding three weeks, further rose last week to 16.0.

The 1,474 deaths included 48 from measles, 12 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 41 from whooping cough and 16 from diarrhoea. Different form of violence caused 76 deaths.

The deaths registered last week in 76 great towns of England and Wales corresponded to an annual rate of 15.7 per 1,000 of their aggregate population, which is estimated at 16,234,952 persons in the middle of this year.

In the preceding three weeks the rates had been 15.4, 15.2, and 15.4.

The King will pay a visit to the Dowager Duchess of Devonshire at Ovington Place, Eastbourne, during the summer.

The Hitchin magistrates have granted a license for stage plays to the Pimorie Institute Hall at the Garden City, Letchworth.

Over 43,000 visitors—a record number—paid for admission to Shakespeare's birthplace at Stratford-on-Avon during the year just closed.

The Canadian Government will introduce a measure granting a subsidy for the construction of a railway from Winnipeg to Hudson Bay.

**QUEEN AND S. LONDON GIRL.** Queen Amélie of Portugal has written to a little girl named Emily Chaudy, of Southwark, who recently wrote a note of sympathy to her, stating how much the note had comforted her (the Queen) in her trouble.

**NOVICE'S CONFESSION.** At Bristol Wm. David Lloyd, aged 20, was remanded as a deserter from the Middlesex Regt. Lloyd recently entered a monastery in Wales, intending to study for the priesthood, subsequently he confessed to the police that he had been in the Army and deserted his regiment in India.

**OFFICIAL DECLINES GRATUITY.** For the first time in the history of the Lambeth Guardians, an official has refused a gratuity, a letter being read at the board meeting from Mr. Selby, a relieving officer, asking to be allowed to refuse a gratuity for extra services rendered whilst acting as temporary superintendent relieving officer.

The ex-Empress Eugénie celebrated her 82nd birthday on Tuesday.

Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein has been re-elected president of the Ladies' Golf Union.

During services at St. Stephen's Church, the Buckingham money was still in from the rectory, but some solid silver goods were left untouched.

Princess Henry of Battenberg has sent a gift of an oil painting, painted from the rectory, but some solid silver goods were left untouched.

The annual dinner of the Old Comrades of the 48th and 56th Northampton will be held on June 8. Particulars from Serjeant Mages, 2nd Northampton, Colchester.

During the taking of the census just completed in Cuba the interesting fact was discovered that there is not a single aborigine remaining alive to-day of the race which inhabited the island when Columbus discovered it.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will give a garden party in the grounds of Marlborough House on June 25, when their Royal Highnesses will receive the presidents, lady presidents, and other members of the League of Mercy.

**"OUGHT TO KNOW BETTER."** "As a justice of peace he ought to know better," said the chairman of the Blackpool magistrates in fining Ald. Jas. Ward, J.P., an ex-mayor, one shilling and costs for having allowed his donkey to stray.

**DEPRESSED BY DYSPYPSIA.** After eating a hearty meal of rump steak, a Chatham shipwright, David Smith, retired to rest, but being unable to sleep he got up and dressed. He was afterwards found dead with a wound in his throat, and a broad knife by his side. At the inquest it was stated that deceased had suffered from chronic dyspepsia for years, and this had depressed him.

**ORGANS FOR THE NAVY.** The Admiralty have just placed an additional order for Malcolm organs of the new Navy pattern to be in readiness for placing on his Majesty's battleships and cruisers. The organs are to be used at divine service on board, and the innovation is much appreciated by officers and men alike. The organs are British-made through out.

Sir Redvers Buller has now recovered from his recent indisposition. Commissioner Bailton, of the Salvation Army, has accepted of St. Petersburg to seek permission for the army to carry on work in Russia.

Robert Bradford, for many years grooms at the Mansion House Police Court, has died at his home, Ottery St. Mary, Devon.

The 27th annual banquet of the London Lancashire Society will be held at the Waldorf Hotel on May 27, 1908.

Lieut. Col. Hervey Bathurst died, aged 56, at Home Hospital, after an operation for appendicitis. He succeeded to the family estates of Sir Astley Cooper four years ago.

The dead bodies of two young farm servants were found in bed in their sleeping apartment at a farm in the parish of Alvalah, near Banff. They had been suffocated by fumes from a cooking-stove in the bedroom.

Much indignation is felt in Ballymore, County Antrim, at the wholesale poisoning of dogs during the last few weeks. In nearly every case pieces of liver containing strychnine have been used.

When tramping in search of work, Wm. Flard, who took part in the march to Kandahar during the Afghan war, was taken ill at Abingdon, Berks, and died in the union infirmary of pneumonia.

Since the Carlisle Guardians decided to detain all tramps for two days the number of vagrants claiming a night's lodging in the workhouse has decreased nearly 50 per cent.

A young cyclist, named White, belonging to Charlton Horethorne, near Sherborne, was found dead in a ditch by the roadside, not far from his home. His machine, which was damaged, was close by.

The cotton yarn merchants and steam launch guilds at Canton are boycotting Japanese yarn and coal. A penalty of £20 is exacted from members of the guilds infringing the restriction.

**PROPOSED NEW BISHOPRIC.** An important step has been taken in the scheme for making Coventry the seat of a bishopric. Pending the creation of the proposed new See of Michael, Coventry, is to be placed in the position of a collegiate church.

**SYMPATHETIC JURY.** In returning a verdict of wilful murder against a domestic servant named Florence Perry, 21, whose child was found strangled, a West Ham coroner's jury expressed their sympathy with her.

**HONEYMOON ARREST.** Geo. Bailey, who was arrested on his honeymoon, has been committed for trial at Northampton charged with having forged withdrawal warrants on the Post Office Savings Bank, and robbed the bank of £169.

The amount received toward the Liverpool Cathedral building fund is now nearly £285,000.

Thieves broke into a tobaccoconid's premises at Craven House, Kingway, and despoiled with £100 worth of goods.

The Bishop of Astrakhan has asked the Holy Synod to sanction the institution of floating churches for fishermen engaged in the Caspian Sea.

A man named Barry, who was employed at the Willenden Sewage Farm, was overcome by poisonous gases and killed.

Storrington (Sussex) Parish Council are entertaining. They have determined to purchase a map of their parish.

The burgomasters of South Germany are about to pay a visit to London. On May 22, the Lord Mayor will entertain them at luncheon at the Mansion House.

It having come to the knowledge of the Washington authorities that a 15-year-old Austrian girl has been sold by her uncle for £10, the parties concerned are to be prosecuted.

Seeing a young woman jump into the Thames from the steps by the side of London Bridge, a man named Armfield dived into the water and brought her safely ashore.

Edward Langdon, a porter, slipped from a carriage step at Seaton Junction, Devon, and, falling between the train and the platform was killed.

A Bill to simplify the law and practice relating to the allowance and payment of costs in criminal cases, with some draft amendments, has been ordered to be reported for third reading by the Standing Committee of the House of Commons.

**MEMORIAL TO A PEDAGOGUE.** A memorial window has just been erected in the Church of St. George, Brede, Sussex, to the late Rev. Geo. Frewer, at one time a well-known house master at Eton. Among prominent men who were pupils of Mr. Frewer were Lord Elgin and the late Lord Randolph Churchill.

**GENERAL'S VARIED CAREER.** The death has occurred at Budapest of Gen. Stephan Tuerer, at the age of 86. As an Austrian lieutenant he was sent to the Italians, and in 1849 was condemned to death in his absence, and hanged in effigy. He was afterwards one of Garibaldi's chief supporters. He was in the British service in the Crimean war.

**SEVENTY—NOT OUT.** Although 70 years of age, Mr. G. C. Wingham still fills the post of groundman of the Shorecliffe Cricket Club, a position he has held for 31 years, and he still plays constantly throughout the season. He has been engaged in Army cricket since 1863, and has played against nearly every regiment in the Army.

The population of the city of Westminster has decreased from 131,911 at the last census to 122,900.

A postcard that was posted at Hastings on Aug. 10, 1905, has just been delivered to Miss Whalley, Alexandra Cottages, Sandown-rd., Deal.

The ironfounders' dispute at Swansea has ended, the men, at a conference with the masters, having accepted an increase of 2s. per week.

The Earl of Essex has sold 150 acres of the Longbury Park, near Watford, for development as a building estate. Sixty acres of the park land has been offered to Watford Urban Council.

The Orkney cable, which broke down before Christmas, was reopened this week. Shetlands have been forwarded via Shetland since the mishap.

Mr. McVeagh, M.P., was sternly rebuked in Parliament by the Speaker for referring to the Irish Education Commissioners as "judges and other humbugs."

While laughing and chatting with his doctor, who was dressing his injured ankle, in Dublin, a married man named Jeremiah Treacy fell forward and died.

Mr. Gladstone stated in Parliament that the large number of deaths under anaesthetics annually was receiving the careful consideration of the Government.

A curious item in the yearly accounts of the Duchy of Cornwall, the revenue of which belongs to the Prince of Wales, is £20 5s. for the proceeds of the sale of "unclaimed wreck."

After continuing for about 50 years, the horse omnibus service between Brixton and the West-End, maintained by Messrs. Halls (Ltd.), has been stopped.

The German East African Line, of Hamburg, has decided that Southampton shall take the place of Hongkong as a port of call for their western route steamers, which leave Hamburg every three weeks for South Africa.

**CENTENARIAN'S 15-MILE WALK.** "Buckshot Dan" McPhail, of Muskegon, Michigan, who is 104 years old, walked 15 miles to attend the funeral of Patrick Philip Bogie, who died at the age of 100.

**ESCAPE FROM SIBERIA.** Marie Spiridonova, the young Russian revolutionist, who was so abominably tortured in prison, and whose case excited so much sympathy throughout the civilized world, has made her escape from Siberia.

**SCHOOL GIRLS AND RIFLE CLUBS.** A school rifle club movement has been commenced in the Isle of Wight, and girls are not deterred from membership. In fact, one or two school girls are quite interested in their shooting as the boys. At Ryde they are most enthusiastic.

Montgomeryshire had the first Sunday school in Wales; it was started at a farmhouse in Llanidloes in 1770.

Falling into a puddle of water only three inches deep, Joseph Likins, 55, a labourer, of Yelden, Rushden, was drowned.

A young cattle drover named James Ponton was killed as the result of his bicycle running away with him at the village of Houghton.

Addressing a gathering at the Oxford Town Hall, Father Vaughan spoke strongly against what he called "the putrid stream of foul fiction."

"When calmness is in the plaintiffs' box asking for damages for accident," said Judge Edge at Clerkenwell, "it is quite cheering to hear what substantial sums they do earn."

Bristol City Council has decided to confer the honorary freedom of the borough on the Earl of Dudley and Lord Strathcona, who are to visit Bristol on June 2.

Mrs. Massey, aged 102, at Downdale, Lincolnshire, died. She regularly walked two miles to church on Sundays, and worked in the harvest field last summer. Her mother was 92 when she died.

Colchester Guardians have voted a gratuity to a policeman who captured, single-handed, a powerful tramp, who suddenly went mad, smashed the door of his cell, and terrorised the district.

The new Danish Customs duties will not come into force until Jan. 1, 1909, with the exception of the increased rates on tobacco and spirits. The most notable changes are the abolition of the duty on petroleum, rails, and plates, and reductions on other oils, on salt, coffee, rice, sugar, coals, and chemicals, paper, and ships.

**BRISTOL UNIVERSITY.** Bristol City Council adopted with enthusiasm a proposal that the city should contribute to the maintenance of the University for Bristol and the West of England, the fund for which is practically completed, including the gift of £100,000 by Mr. H. G. Wills. The resolution was carried with enthusiasm.

**EXISTING ON 15s. A DAY.** The Rev. J. D. K. Mahomed stated at a meeting of the Bury St. Edmunds Union that he knew of cases in the district where men in receipt of outdoor relief had to keep a wife and family of three or four children on the money allowed, which worked out at 15s. a head per day.

**BUILDING TRADE SLUMP.** Leeds is suffering from a slump in the building trade, and there are more than 6,000 empty houses and hundreds of empty shops. Statistics show that from April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908, there were 919 houses erected, against 1,136 in the previous year, and 1,260 miscellaneous buildings, compared with 1,516.

The first women's congress ever held in Russia will assemble in St. Petersburg early in June.

Chilton Lodge Estate, Hungerford, the former home of Sir Bulstrode Whitelocke, Oliver Cromwell's secretary, has been sold for £82,000.

H. Lengyel, a Hungarian M.P., was sentenced at Budapest to three months' imprisonment and ordered to pay a heavy fine, for libelling Mr. Polanyi, an ex-Minister.

A cat at Knole Park, Almondsbury, which was deprived of her kittens, has adopted three little rabbits and a duckling, all of whom she cares for in a box.

At the meeting of the Marlborough Town Council the medical officer reported that one of the victims of scarlet fever during the past quarter was himself.

The Isle of Wight is becoming a Mecca of German tourists, who are seen and heard everywhere. Every town and village in the island has its quota of Teutonic visitors.

A Bill introduced by Mr. Joadett, M.P., prohibits the employment of workers in certain factories between the hours of 12 noon on Saturdays and 6 a.m. on the following Monday.

Services for sportsmen are to be held at St. Andrew's Church, Salisbury, during the summer, the first taking place at 9.45 to-day (Sunday). Cycles, baskets, golf clubs, and racquets may be left with the caretaker free of charge.

In sentencing a peasant named Hojosh for a theft from the rural priest, the magistrate of Neograd, Hungary, reproved him for his meanness in stealing from a person who he knew could not steal from him a return.

Two Philadelphia inventors have perfected a device for repeating talking machine records by telephone. A demonstration given on an estate (Garnes) voice came from a recording hidden in a shrub, and Tetraxian trills from the top of a tall pine.

**WILLESDEN'S RAPID GROWTH.** The population of Willesden has increased from 116,000 to 143,000 since 1901—an increase of 23,000 in seven years, which is believed to be a record for any London suburb.

**MOTOR-CAR'S LUCKY ESCAPE.** While ascending The Slope, a steep incline at Folkestone, a London motor-car commenced to run rapidly backwards. It broke down some 100 yds. and was only saved from going over the cliff by a stone coping.

**MANX EARLY CLOSING BILL.** After a whole day's debate, the Manx House of Keys by 13 to 9 passed the third reading of the Factories, Workshops and Shops Act. Extension was taken to the measure on ground that compulsory closing of shops on three nights per week would prejudice small shops.

NEXT WEEK, "WALKS! WALKS!!" WRITTEN BY CHRIS DAVIS. SONG BY GEORGE MOZART.

## "Would you mind passing the Salt?"

SUNG BY GEORGE BROOKS.

This Song may be sung in public without Fee or Licence, except at Theatres or Music Halls. [Copyright.]

Written by LESTER REEKIE.

Composed by HENRY LAWRENCE.



1. Now, I'm not what you call dis- be- liev- ing, And at tri- des I nev- er should stick, But  
2. Then a cap- tain who'd sail'd the At- lan- tic, Said, "Ah! that re- minds me, you know," And  
3. Then an oth- er chap there at the ta- ble, A re- cy- cle start- ed to sport; To  
4. Then a grey- whisker'd, red- nos'd per- ver- ter, Said, when I was on- ly a youth, Of a



some- times the yarns peo- ple tell me, Are real- ly a lit- tle too thick, For in- stance, while din- ing last even- ing, At  
The hatch- et he start- ed out from har- bour, When a  
tell a good yarn he was a- ble, There is n't a sha- dow of doubt, He was rid- ing a horse, so he told us, And for  
strange- sight I was an ob- serv- er, And what I shall tell you is truth, It was while I was liv- ing in Pa- ris, A



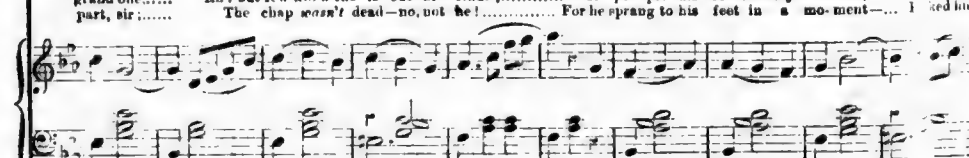
Le- dy de Gos- sip's, you see, I was list'ning to old Ma- jor Braggard, Who was sit- ting a- long- side of me, He was  
storm struck the ves- sel mid- ship; But didn't have an- y pa- la- ver, But down all the ran was I stripes, Still  
pots he had back'd it to win; But he found that the gee was a stu- mer, So he look'd well like drop- ping his tin, But he  
man gull- lo- lined I once saw, With de- tails your minds I won't har- ass; He was kill'd just ac- cord- ing to law, His



gassing, as us- ual, of deeds he had done; I took 'em all in till he came to this one: "In the war, when three miles from  
nothing could save it, the ves- sel went down, I saw for three hours, and I thought I must drown." But just near me I spot- ted a  
sudden- ly thought of a won- der- ful scheme, It came to him all, as it were, in a dream, "Yes, the day of the race was  
hands they were tied to his back with a rope. They chop- p'd off his head, he was dead without hope. But then came the won- der- ful



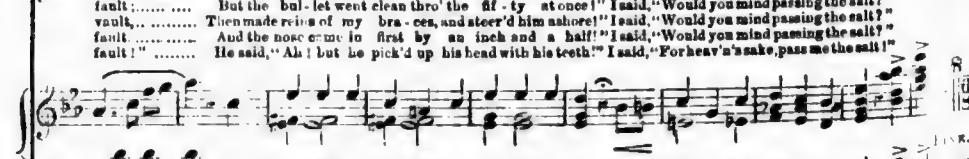
ar- my..... Fifty Boers were ad- vanc- ing on me..... They came in line, straight as a die, sir..... I shot at  
shark, sir..... With its mouth open wide, don't you see..... Then I knew I was in for a lark, sir..... I shot at  
grand one..... Ah! but few knew the is- sue at stake..... If peo- ple dis- cover'd my se- cret, I'd be  
part, sir..... The chap won't dead- en, not he..... For he sprang to his feet in a mo- ment..... I shot at



one car- tridge left, don't you see, But I aimed at the flank of their line, sir..... It meant death should my sight have at  
catch- ing is due ap- port to me, So I swam and got hold of his tail, sir..... And on to his back I  
war- ned of the course, no mis- take! I'd put a false nose on the bay, sir..... For shortness of nose I  
head up a gain, don't you see, Stuck it on! I said, "Hold hard a minute!" His hands were tied, so I shot at



fault..... But the bul- let went clean thro' the af- ty at once! I said, "Would you mind pass- ing the salt?"  
vauld..... Then made room of my bra- ces, and steer'd him ashore! I said, "Would you mind pass- ing the salt?"  
vauld..... And the nose came in first by an inch and a half! I said, "Would you mind pass- ing the salt?"  
vauld..... He said, "Ah! but he pick'd up his head with his teeth!" I said, "For heav'n's sake, pass me the salt!"





## EARL'S COURT.

HUNGARIAN EXHIBITION  
OPENED BY LORD MAYOR.

Yesterday, favoured by glorious weather, the Lord Mayor, Sir John Lubbock, inaugurated the Earl's Court Exhibition. In the course of his speech he remarked that the opening of the Hungarian Exhibition occurred at an opportune moment, when the venerable Emperor Francis Joseph was celebrating his diamond jubilee, amid the congratulations of the Royal families of Europe and the admiration of his subjects, and although the present representatives of the industry of Hungary was in a way an official one, it had been most warmly supported by the heads of the official departments of that great country, providing a very fine collection of its resources and its national arts and crafts. The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador thanked the Lord Mayor for his remarks, and returned to the good feeling which had always existed between England and Austria. After the toast of "Success to our Hungarian Guests" had been duly honoured, the official portion of the ceremony ended, and the visitors proceeded to enjoy the various attractions outside the industrial portion of the show. Chief of these is "The Hotchkiss Arena and Jungle," in the latter of which are to be seen various wild animals grouped together in their natural surroundings. These include a herd of elephants, lions, tigers, cheetahs, panthers, sealions, kangaroos, etc. It must also be mentioned that the most intelligent and famous of apes, Consuela, will hold a series of receptions in the arena. It is safe to prophesy that Hotchkiss's Jungle will become the talk of London. Those who like a spice of adventure in their enjoyments will find there amply provided for by the coal mine, in which they can enjoy an almost realistic descent and watch the begrimed miners at work. The visitor who prefers "rising to the occasion" will take very kindly to the new amusement entitled "Ballooning." This fairly claims to be the most ingenious and elaborate contrivance ever placed at the service of the public. It is the first of its kind erected in any part of the world. The great steel structure has taken over a year to complete, and is the work of an English company. Three hundred tons of steel have been used in its construction, the whole being set deeply in solid beds of concrete. Two of the largest lifts in London convey the public to the starting platform, where they take their seats in the "Ballooning" car, thence to be wafted gently through the air, to enjoy all the thrills and nerve-bracing sensations of a real balloon trip. A height of over 100 ft. is attained in transit, and fine views of London can be obtained. Among the best of other shows to be mentioned is the Dobson Ice Palace—a masterpiece of skillful representation, with their mystical Siberian rivers flowing swiftly above the other amid hollows and caverns of chalk-stone and glittering ice. When the central great ice cavern is reached the sight is some gorgeous fairyland in which the mysteriously propelled boat tantalisingly refuses to allow one to remain, but hurries along on the slipping stream, leaving vistas of sparkling ice behind. Granted the present continuation of the conditions of the weather, the Hungarian Exhibition should be one of the most successful of the Earl's Court series annual attractions.

## TRAM DISASTER.

INQUIRY OPENED AT  
BOURNEMOUTH.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the Bournemouth tram disaster, by which seven persons were killed and a number injured, has been opened by Mr. J. W. Pringle, the Town Clerk (Mr. G. W. Bailey), in an opening statement, and on behalf of the Town Council, how very grieved they were that it should be necessary to invoke the inspector's services in a matter of such seriousness and importance. With regard to the sweeping curves on Avenue Road, the Board of Trade held that the special condition of things required a special certificate. There must be extra braking power upon the cars, and they stipulated that there should be an efficient brake independent of the hand-brake and rheostat brake which was installed. Subsequently, the Board of Trade were informed that magnetic brakes had been fitted on all the cars running on steep gradients, and the Board, in Nov. 1902, issued their certificate.

Accused Brake Man.—Mr. Barber, traffic manager, ad-



NOVELTIES AT EARL'S COURT EXHIBITION.  
Balloon Cars and the famous ape, Consuela.

mitted that one of the magnetic track shoes was useless. It had a short time previously broken down, and it was purposely disconnected. Inspector: Why disconnected purposely—because it was of no use? Witness: To enable the other three to control the car. If it was left in the others would be useless. Why wasn't it provided with a new brake shoe? Because at the time there was not an opportunity of replacing it, and the other three are amply sufficient. What do you mean there was not an opportunity? We had not a new magnetic brake shoe to put in at the time. And so it was put out with only three slides in use. Did you approve of that? I allowed that to be done on certain occasions—Did you know they were short of magnetic shoes for the slides? Yes. Had you taken the necessary action to supply yourself with others? Yes, sir.

Had Gone Wrong Before.—Replying to further questions, witness said drivers had instructions to use the magnetic track brake in coming down the hill. His inspection of the wheels and rails revealed indications that the wheels had been revolving. There was nothing to cause the car to leave the rail. The same car got out of hand on a previous occasion, but the driver effectively used the reversing power. The cause of the car being temporarily out of control was through the hand-brake being knocked out of the catch. He said he saw the car himself half an hour before the accident making good use of the magnetic brake down Constitution-hill, and it was acting splendidly.

## Nothing To Do With It.

Inspector: The absence of a fourth shoe has nothing to do with it whatever. It could not have affected the control of the car sufficiently to cause an accident? No; nothing at all to do with it. After evidence of others and others the inspector said: "The particular car was reported out of order at three o'clock, was re-adjusted, and three or four hours after the accident happened. It was a serious point that men were not responsible for inspecting any particular car." Five men gave evidence as to driving the ill-fated car on the Friday, and all testified that the magnetic brake was in order. Conductor Finch, who was on the car, when the accident happened, stated that it was not his duty to apply the brakes at the rear end unless a signal was given by four beats on the sough from the driver. This, he added, the driver did not do. The inquiry was indefinitely adjourned for the attendance of Driver Wilton, who is suffering from a fractured rib.

## INQUEST OPENED.

The inquest on the seven victims was opened by Mr. F. G. Lefroy, acting coroner. The Mayor made sympathetic allusion to the calamity that had overtaken so many, among others visitors and persons in a sense partaking of the hospitality of Bournemouth. Mr. Pringle, the Board of Trade inspector, who adjourned the official inquiry to attend, added on behalf of that department sincere regret at the calamity. Every effort should, he promised, be made to ascertain, if possible, the cause of the mishap. The coroner took only formal identification of the bodies, and stated that he had applied to the Board of Trade for the help of an assessor in the case.—Wm. Flory, whose wife was among those killed, thanked the speakers for their kindly expressions.—Evidence was taken as to the identification of the victims, and the inquest was adjourned.

## WIFE AND LODGER.

A HUSBAND UNDER THE  
SOFA.

The Chesterfield magistrates were occupied in hearing some remarkable allegations by a husband against his wife, who applied for a separation and maintenance order against him on account of his persistent cruelty. Defendant was Patrick Cunningham, now residing at St. Mary's-place. Kate Cunningham, applicant, told the bench that she was married to her husband in February of 1900, and she complained that he had frequently thrashed her. On April 16 he knocked her behind the door, and pulled her up by the hair, and then told her to leave the house. Two days later, however, he asked her to return, but she declined to do so. Cross-examined, witness said that her husband had often

## Accused Her of Intimacy.

with a young man named Jno. Hendry, who had been lodging at the house, but left in March. On the date named Hendry came to the house on business, and whilst she was talking to him her husband, who she thought had gone to work, came out from under the sofa, but she denied that there had been improprieties just before or that she arranged to meet him the same night. Have you not made arrangements to go to America? Yes.—With Hendry? No; with myself. (Laughter.) Other evidence having been offered on applicant's behalf, Mr. Mather, for the defence, stated that there had been three lodgers at the house, but defendant had got rid of all of them in consequence of what he heard from the neighbours. On April 16 he

Took Steps to Catch His Wife and Hendry, and he went downstairs at half-past four in the morning, and after having breakfast went under the sofa to conceal himself. About 10 o'clock Hendry, who defendant had forbidden to come to the house, entered, and after embracing applicant arranged to meet her the same night at the Midland Rly. Station. The two then went to the sofa and intimacy occurred, and when defendant came from under the sofa he struck his wife and told her to go. Two days afterwards he asked her to return to him, but she would not. He said he had said up the house.—The bench were of opinion that the evidence was insufficient, and adjourned the case for a fortnight for the attendance of Hendry, and also complainant's sister, who it was stated, was present during a conversation between the husband and wife.

## A GENEROUS GIFT.

## NEW WING FOR THE TATE GALLERY.

A magnificent gift to the nation by Mr. J. J. Duveen, the head of the great firm of art dealers, was announced at the annual meeting of the National Art Collections Fund by Mr. Lewis Harcourt, the First Commissioner of Works. Mr. Harcourt has just accepted an offer from Mr. Duveen of a new wing for the Tate Gallery. The new wing will consist of two galleries with smaller rooms below suitable for students' work, and the trustees of the National Gallery have agreed, when the new wing is completed, to place there on loan the greater part of the collection of Turner's works, for which there is no room at the National Gallery. They will retain at the National Gallery an adequate representation of Turner's work. Several other interesting announcements were also made by Mr. Harcourt. He is now building a new wing for the National Gallery, but he announced that a still more important decision had been made.

## THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

The St. George's Barracks and the recruiting station are to be removed from the neighbouring site, so that, in future, there will be more room for the National Gallery and the National Portrait Gallery, and the risk to these collections from fire will be greatly decreased. Another important announcement was that the Government has decided to extend the great block of public buildings recently completed at the corner of Whitehall, down to Storey's Gate, with a noble and suitable facade on



MR. J. J. DUVEN.

St. James' Park. The work will begin at once, and the designs of the late Mr. Brydon will be adhered to.

## DISTRESSING FATALITY.

The wife of a labourer named Chas. Southgate, of Norton, a village near Bury St. Edmunds, died yesterday from a gun shot wound inflicted by her husband. The previous evening Southgate took his gun for the purpose of frightening birds in his garden, and as he was turning to leave the house the gun exploded, the charge lodging in Mrs. Southgate's left side just under the arm. She ceased exonerated her husband from all blame.

Capt. W. V. Faber, M.P. for the Andover Division of Hampshire, has accepted the Mastership of the Tidworth Foxhounds.

## DRIVEN TO SUICIDE.

WIDOW AND MARRIED  
MAN.

Some sensational evidence was given at an inquest at Huddersfield on the body of Clara Eugenia Firth, aged 35, a widow, of Moor End-rd., Lockwood, who committed suicide by inhaling gas.—Willie Firth, the woman's son, stated that on returning from work he found his mother dead in bed. Over her head was a pillow, and which had been inserted a rubber tube. The other end of the pipe was attached to the gas bracket, and the gas was turned on.—In reply to the coroner, witness stated that Mrs. Firth had been troubled owing to illness.—Coroner: Anything else? A man kept frequently calling at the house, and she told him that she did not want him, and he had no right to call.—Coroner: He had spread a rumour about her? Yes.

He signed this paper (produced), and you witnessed the signature? Yes.—The coroner then read the following document:—

To Clara Firth, 38, Moor End-rd., Lockwood.—To whom it may concern.—I, Fred Hollingsworth, do sincerely apologise for having made statements slanderous and defamatory to the character of the above said Clara Firth, and do hereby state that all such defamations of character that I used are absolutely untrue.—Signed this 2nd day of April, 1903, Fred Hollingsworth.

Coroner: You had to threaten him? Yes; we sent him a lawyer's letter.—She was courted by someone else? Yes.—Who? Mr. George Chambers.—Where they going to be married soon? Yes, sir.—Had it been broken off? No, not that I know of.—And this rumour had troubled her a good deal? Yes, sir.—Had she been at all strange in her manner and worried? She seemed rather strange. She hardly spoke, and seemed depressed.—Did she tell you that this man had been bothering her again? Yes; she said he had called, and she told him to go away.

## Fiance's Story.

Geo. Drake Chambers, power-loom tuner, Moor End, Lockwood, stated that he was engaged to be married to Mrs. Firth. She had had some bother with a man who kept coming to the house, and she did not want to meet him. There had not been any talk about the wedding being put off, as she had cleared herself. She had been worried about the man, and the matter had depressed her very much. The man went to the house when he was "fresh," and Mrs. Firth, to get him away, promised to meet him when he was sober.—Coroner: Had she said she would kill herself? When I found out that she had been to Outlane with the man, she told me that if I had gone away without her explaining, she would have done so.—The jury found that the woman committed suicide by inhaling gas whilst of unbalanced mind.

## Married Man Censured.

Coroner: The conduct of this man has been very wrong indeed.—A Juryman: Very wrong, sir.—Another Juryman: I should think a censure would be advisable in this case.—Coroner: I can call the man in.—A Juryman: Has he not molested her since he signed the apology?—Coroner: Yes.—Fred Hollingsworth, a married man, of Lockwood, was called into the room, and addressing him the coroner said: "The jury want to know if you have any explanation to give as to the reason why you have gone to the woman after you had been told that you were not wanted, and after you had signed the apology for what you had been saying about her."—Hollingsworth: I have nothing to say, whatever.—Coroner: The jury think you are deserving of very great censure for having troubled her, as she evidently has been driven to commit suicide.—Hollingsworth: That's all right. I am very pleased to receive the censure.

## NOT INSANE NOW.

HARRY THAW'S FIGHT  
FOR FREEDOM.

Harry Thaw has begun his fight for freedom from the State asylum, and with good luck should be at large by Christmas. He looked wholesome enough when he appeared in court at Poughkeepsie, and even pleasant, in his new spring clothes of grey, with a red row in his button-hole. His eyes were bright and clear, and his face had lost the sickly pallor which clung to him during the long trial at New York. "Young man, the asylum has done you a lot of good," was the remark of a spectator. Poughkeepsie is a nice little town in the State of New York, and the journey from Matteawan Asylum is the first outing the young millionaire has enjoyed since his commitment. The court which was to hear the argument on a writ of habeas corpus was

crowded. There were present Thaw's counsel, heaps of medical witnesses subpoenaed to prove that White's slayer is now perfectly sane, and a score of gaolers from the Tombs prison at New York.

## Question of the Costs.

District Attorney Mack moved that the case be transferred to New York. It was unjust, he argued, that a suit which would cost \$26,000 should be borne by Dutchess County instead of New York. "Why, the witnesses alone," said Mr. Mack, "will cost \$2,000, and Dutchess County is not rich." The Public Prosecutor, Mr. Jerome, was not present. He is very busy in New York just now defending himself against an effort to diminish him from the office of District Attorney on the ground of incompetency and neglect of duty, but Mr. Garvan, Mr. Jerome's Man Friday, was present, and pleaded in favour of New York. He gave a brief review of the two Thaw cases. The expert witnesses of the first trial alone, he

said, cost the State nearly \$4,500, besides all the medical experts who will have to be brought. There will have to be commissions appointed and sent to Pittsburg, Paris, Rome, Monte Carlo, and London. Finally the case was adjourned. It seems probable that Thaw's witnesses will be heard at Poughkeepsie, and the State's witnesses, who will oppose, in New York.

## MRS. THAW'S ACTION.

Mrs. Evelyn Thaw is suing the proprietor of the Knickerbocker Hotel for \$5,000 for libel. The action arises out of an incident which occurred at the Knickerbocker Hotel when Mrs. Thaw, in the company of Mr. E. R. Thomas, a New York business man, went into the grill-room to dine. They left in a few minutes, and, according to their story, they were obliged to do so owing to the staring and vulgar attentions of the diners. The proprietor, however, publicly stated afterwards that they were asked to leave, hence the action for libel.

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## DR. NAKSEN'S SUCCESSOR

During King Edward's recent visit to Norway, Dr. Nansen, the famous



THE NEW NORWEGIAN MINISTER.

Arctic explorer, who has been for some time Minister to the Court of James, handed to his Majesty his letters of recall. The gentleman who has been nominated to succeed him is Dr. Ingene, whose portrait we give.

## AN "ANARCHIST COLLEGE."

Calcutta, Saturday.—The investigation following upon the recent raid on Anarchist dens here prove the existence of a revolutionary plot on a vast scale, and that there was a systematically organized "college" at Manicktoin House, where bombs were manufactured and instruction in explosives given.—Hester.

## MAN OF OTHER DAYS.

Mr. W. Hayes, for many years member at the old Rolls Court in Chancery-lane, and afterwards at the Royal Courts of Justice, has died in his 93rd year. He was the principal witness at the trial of the Rev. H. Dowdell, who in 1878 shot at the judge, Sir George Jessel, as he was getting out of a cab at the Rolls Court. Mr. Hayes retired in 1893.

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## DIVORCE COURT STORIES.

### "WISH YOU LUCK."

#### HUSBAND'S MISCONDUCT WITH NATIVE WOMEN.

Mrs. Kathleen Graham, nee Steele, asked for the dissolution of her marriage with Wm. Lancaster Graham on the ground of his desertion and adultery. Mr. Graham said that on Jan. 31, 1903, at St. John, the Evangelist, Westminister, and there was no issue of the marriage. The parties had met in India in 1901, respondent being at that time a merchant. He returned, however, to England, and after the marriage arranged via the Cape of Good Hope. At the last moment respondent was detained in England, so that petitioner and a good friend of hers said alone on Feb. 26, 1903, respondent following them on March 22, arriving at the town on April 11. He then took a house called "Glenworth," where the parties resided. In July, 1903, respondent, however, got into financial difficulties, and sent his wife and her children home to England, the arrangement being that he should follow them. He, however,

Never returned to his wife, and had never since provided for her. On Oct. 21, 1903, he wrote to her from Cape Town, Limpopo River, Portuguese East Africa, to which she replied, but the letter was returned to her through the Dead Letter Office. She heard no more of him until January, 1906, when she received a letter from him, dated Dec. 3, 1905, informing her that he was at the "Glenworth," Cape Town, Africa, passing as "Tom Hartley," and was in the Government service as town clerk. Letters passed between them, and on May 17, 1907, he wrote to her as follows:—

Africa. Dear Kathleen—It seems rather absurd that you should write and ask me after all this time whether I have been faithful to you or not. You can probably answer the question yourself without asking me. However, judging by the tone of your letter, I should say you are contemplating divorce, and, as I honestly think that would be the best course you could pursue, it seems unfair that I should withhold information which might be of assistance to you, especially as I don't suppose I shall ever see you again. There is no good to be gained by dragging up old grievances, but it will serve your purpose if I admit that I have been unfaithful to you. I have been married for three years. I advise you to divorce me at once, and wish you luck. We could never have got on together anyhow. Your husband, W. L. GRAHAM.

Inquiries were then made at Port Elizabeth, which resulted in petitioner's ascertaining that respondent had habitually committed adultery with various native women, including Fatuma, the daughter of Uratod, of the Nandi tribe, with Chusa, daughter of Matia King, of the Kamasia tribe, and with Hababa, daughter of Hassan, of the Waganda tribe, to whom, as town clerk of Port Elizabeth, he was known as "Alakundu Viani." Thereupon early in December last application was made to the court, before the citation and petition had been served upon respondent, for a commission to issue to examine witnesses at Nairobi, and the learned judge made the order. The three above-named native women were accordingly examined on commission, and also Mr. Graham Steele, petitioner's brother, who gave evidence of identification from which it appeared that, after petitioner's return to England respondent had absconded from Cape Colony, where a warrant for his arrest was out against him for debt. Counsel, after reading the evidence taken on commission at Nairobi, read the following note by the Commissioner:—

The native witnesses, with the exception of Hababa, professing no religion, could not be sworn in the ordinary way, some of the Kamasia or Uratod forms of oath being uttered upon their consciences. I therefore, instead of swearing them, having solemnly warned them to speak the truth according to the practice of all the Christian churches, and to be sworn under the Native Oaths Ordinance, 1906 (Act No. 28, 1906, B. U. ALLEN, Commissioner).

Continuing, counsel said that subsequently petitioner discovered that respondent, who passed at Port Elizabeth as "Thos. Hartley," had been cited as co-respondent in the name of "Thos. Hartley" in divorce proceedings in High Court of the East Africa Protectorate sitting at Kisumu, instituted by the Hon. Rupert Cecil Vray against his wife, Mrs. Clara Vray Brown, to whom he had been married on April 23, 1898, at St. James's, Piccadilly, and that a decree nisi had been pronounced on Feb. 8 last, the suit being an undefeated one. Evidence having been given in support of the petition, Justice Hargrave Deane said he was satisfied both as to the desertion and as to the adultery as proved by the evidence taken on commission, and pronounced a decree nisi with costs.

#### DRAMATIC SCENE.

##### Judge Orders an Interrupter to Leave the Court.

A dramatic scene occurred during the hearing of a case before Justice Hargrave Deane. Arthur Hays, a seaman on H.M.S. Triumph, asked for a divorce on the grounds of the misconduct of his wife with a man named Calladine. From the evidence it appeared that when Hays was away on the China Station his wife departed from the path of loyalty. An effort made by a kindly parish priest to effect a reconciliation had been partially successful. The sailor had professed himself ready to forgive, but a further discovery of letters in a box made a divorce action the only solution. It was when evidence about the woman's relations with the other man was being given that the protest was made.

"It is not true," the interrupter was a big, rugged man, dressed in his working clothes. He had been sitting quietly in the public gallery listening, when suddenly his emotions overcame him. Grasping the rail in front of him,

he pulled himself to his feet, and began, in a loud voice, to shout his protest. Judge, counsel, usher, reporters looked up and saw him. "It is not true," he was saying when the judge sternly ordered the interrupter to be removed. There was no objection to the moment in the gallery to put the ushers beneath repeated it at the top of their voices. The protestor stood hesitating and loth to go. "Leave the court at once, otherwise I shall send you to prison!" The judge's words rang out in a manner that made further dissent impossible. The man went. But from behind the door that closed on him the sound of his lamentations continued. Petitioner declared that he saw his wife and co-respondent at the same place when the latter admitted that a child which had been born was his co-respondent's. A decree nisi was granted.

#### FORGIVING HUSBAND

##### Takes Wife Back After Obtaining a Divorce.

A case in which, after a divorce nisi had been obtained, the parties had come to a reconciliation, came before Justice Hargrave Deane. Mr. Jenkins said that Joseph Sidney Kettle married Gladys Elma Lacey on Dec. 25, 1905, and had lived and cohabited with her in Kingston-upon-Hull. On Nov. 2, 1907, he filed a petition for the dissolution of his marriage on the ground of his wife's adultery with his own brother, Oliver Thos. Kettle. The suit was undefeated, and on Jan. 16, 1908, a decree nisi was pronounced. Subsequent inquiry by the King's Proctor revealed the fact that petitioner had forgiven his wife and taken her back, and accordingly, by direction of the Attorney-General, the King's Proctor, on March 30, intervened, and no answer had been filed to the intervention, which was not contested. Justice Deane accordingly rescinded the decree nisi and dismissed the petition.

#### FAITHLESS WIFE.

##### Journalist Cited as Co-Respondent.

Mr. Arthur Kenneth Holden, varnish manufacturer, of St. Albans, petitioned for a dissolution of his marriage on the ground of the misconduct of his wife, Mrs. Edith Fanshawe Holden, with Mr. Sidney Dillon Shillard. There was no defence. Mr. Bayford, for petitioner, said the marriage took place on May 14, 1906, at the Unitarian Chapel, Newhall Hill, Birmingham. The parties lived together in St. Bernard's-road, Olton, Warwickshire. Co-respondent, a journalist, was a great friend of petitioner and his wife. On Dec. 1, 1907, the wife told her husband that she was engaged by the co-respondent. This was the first intimation petitioner had that there was anything wrong between respondent and co-respondent, but he forgave her on her promising to give up co-respondent, and she remained living together in the same house, co-respondent leaving Birmingham for London.

A CHILD WAS BORN to respondent in 1905, it being recognised as petitioner's and respondent's. In 1907 petitioner became ill and went away. He wrote saying he was about to return, and when he reached home found that respondent had gone off with the youngest child. After some respondent promised to come home if her husband would live away, and agreed to have nothing further to do with co-respondent, and to have someone, a lady, to live in the house with her. Petitioner thought that time would cure his wife, and Miss Smith lived in the same house as the wife. In October, 1907, meeting his wife by accident, petitioner suggested they might live together again. She promised to consider the matter of returning to him, but instead went off with co-respondent to London, to whom she had been living ever since. Petitioner gave evidence in support of counsel's statements.

WIFE AND CO-RESPONDENT. Margaret Smith, of Birmingham, who lived with Mrs. Holden, after the latter lived apart from her husband, said Mrs. Holden had admitted she was "fond" of co-respondent, while her husband (petitioner) was a "difficult man to live with." Mr. Bayford: In October, 1907, did Mrs. Holden go away with the youngest child? Yes—And did you subsequently visit her in London? Yes—Was that at the house of co-respondent? Yes—Did she have any children, and did Mrs. Holden also live there? Yes—While you were there how did they behave to each other? Have you seen him since? Yes—Have you seen her since? Yes—Mrs. Bond, who visited co-respondent's house, said respondent once told him when petitioner got a divorce he (co-respondent) would marry Mrs. Holden as soon as he could. —Justice Hargrave Deane granted petitioner a decree nisi, with costs, and the custody of the eldest child. Petitioner did not ask for the custody of the youngest, which was with the mother.

#### "AWFULLY IN LOVE."

##### Erring Wife's Letter to Her Husband.

Two life-long friends figured in the suit brought by Mrs. Frederick P. Boston, a member of the Stock Exchange, for a divorce on account of his wife's misconduct with Jno. Chas. Dwellen Hill, a banker. Mr. Murphy said that his client married Mrs. Violet Barton on April 29, 1897, at Manchester. Petitioner and co-respondent were old friends, and after they had married, both families generally went away together in the summer. Last October Mr. Barton heard rumours from Mr. Hill's wife as to the doings of Mrs. Barton and Mr. Hill. Mr. Barton spoke to his wife who denied misconduct, but admitted being fond of Mr. Hill. Mr. Barton then insisted that all communication between them must cease, but the lady said she could not do that. "Then we must live apart,"

said the husband. On Feb. 11 last, Mrs. Barton's brother wrote to her:—Dear Violet, As I told you, I went to see Fred in the dock to change to hear what he proposed doing with regard to the future. He has given up his work, but he will do the following:—(1) Have a deed of separation drawn up through other his or our solicitors, (2) make an allowance for you and the children, (3) that you can live in comfort, but he will not do this unless you will give up seeing and having anything more to do with Hill. I presume you will agree to this. —Your sincere brother, CLAUDE W. H. TAYLOR.

Two days later Mr. Barton received from France the following:—Dear Fredie, When you receive this letter I shall have left Manchester and gone away with Dwellen. We have been most amply and simply cannot live apart, a long time and we are going to, but I am not sure where we are going to, but I will let you know in a day or two. Ask mother to look after the children. VIOLET BARTON.

Two days later came another letter addressed from the Hotel Ritz, Place Vendôme, Paris. Subsequently the couple came back to England and stayed at an hotel in the Strand and a divorce nisi, with costs, was pronounced.

#### AFTER THE BALL.

##### Doctor's Confession of Misconduct with a Guest.

A deplorable story of a doctor's cruelty and misconduct was told by Mrs. Elma Waggon, nee Gray, who petitioned for a divorce from her husband, Dr. Charles Waggon. Mr. Wilcock said that the parties were married on Oct. 28, 1901, and had two children, a son and a daughter, both of whom were now alive. Respondent, who was a medical man in Kensington, at times drank heavily and treated his wife shamefully, both in public and in private. In the fall, 1904, when respondent was suffering from his violence and gave way to his violence and gave way to a dance, petitioner noticed her husband behaving indecently towards a young lady, a guest in their house. When she spoke to them he swore at her, and the young lady left the house and had never returned. In 1905 the doctor lost some small trifle, and because he could not find it thrashed his eldest son most unmercifully and then locked him up in the dark for two days and kept him on bread and water. The shock of this incident most grievously affected the petitioner's health.

THE COMMISSIONER. In August last petitioner and her children took a cottage at Mosebrook, Bucks, where on August 21 the eldest son was taken ill. Petitioner at once sent for her husband, who was supposed to be at Llandudno with a patient, but he did not arrive until August 28, the day having died the next day. Respondent was intoxicated when he did arrive, and some days later he told his wife that he had kept a mistress for four years in a flat at Kensington, that she was the young lady who had been a guest in his house in Feb. 1905, and that he had seduced her. He then attempted to compel his wife to condone his misconduct, and seriously assaulted her. Subsequently petitioner discovered that respondent was living with the same young lady at Folkestone, where they passed as man and wife. A decree nisi with costs was granted, petitioner retaining given the custody of her children.

#### DECREE MADE ABSOLUTE.

Among 63 decrees nisi made absolute this week was the one granted to Lady Georgie Madeleine Hartwell, daughter of Mr. Geo. Hartwell, of Algeria, who had petitioned for a dissolution of her marriage with Sir Brodick Denham Cecil Arkwright Hartwell, Bt., an officer in the Army, to whom she was married in 1902.

#### A DECREE RESCINDED.

Before Justice Hargrave Deane, application was made by the King's Proctor that the decree nisi granted to Mrs. Edith White, a white and a black, should be rescinded. Counsel for the King's Proctor explained that the decree nisi was granted in October last to Mr. Samuel White, a brewer, of Birmingham, on the ground of the adultery of his wife, Mrs. Edith White, with Thos. George White. The King's Proctor had intervened alleging adultery by the petitioner. A letter had been received from the petitioner's solicitor enclosing a letter from the petitioner denying certain of the allegations made by the King's Proctor, but admitting that he had been the father of a child with another woman, whom he intended to marry, believing that his wife was dead as he had been separated from her for over seven years. —Justice Deane rescinded the decree nisi, and dismissed the petition with costs.

#### WIFE'S PAINFUL STORY.

There were painful features in the suit brought by Mrs. Alice Mary Fowler for dissolution of her marriage with Wm. Geo. Fowler, brass manufacturer. The parties, counsel explained, were married in 1901 at Fayed Gate, and afterwards lived at Manor Park. There was one child of the marriage. The husband treated his wife with great cruelty, his repeated acts of violence finally compelling her to leave the house. Subsequently her husband admitted to her that he had been guilty of misconduct with his sister, who had been living in the house with them. There was no defence, and after hearing the evidence of Mrs. Fowler, her sister, and others, his lordship pronounced a decree nisi without comment.

#### BABIES BARRED.

During the hearing of the case of Miller v. Miller and Binkins, others, Budden, in which a Jewish brother of Liverpool, sought a divorce and damages, a witness entered the box with an infant in her arms, who kept up a loud and continuous crying. When the witness had concluded her evidence, his lordship addressing petitioner's counsel, said that in future he would not allow witnesses to bring babies there. It was monstrous that children in arms should be brought into court, disturbing its business. The case was eventually adjourned for further evidence.

down, and the jury was discharged, petitioner having withdrawn his claim for damages.

### "MY ONLY LOVE."

#### A HUSBAND'S MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

Mr. Alfred Gray Bell, of the Lodge-way, Wimbledon, who described himself as secretary to a public company, sought a divorce because of his wife's misconduct with Owen Howard Owen, whose station in life was not disclosed. The suit was undefeated. Mr. Kingsbury said that the parties had been married on Sept. 9, 1899, at St. Paul's Church, Chelsea, S.W. South Kensington, and there had been no issue of the marriage. The parties had lived in perfect happiness at various boarding-houses and private hotels in London, but in October, 1906, they became acquainted with the co-respondent, who was a fellow guest at Kensington Gardens. That gentleman informed them that he was a married man living apart from his wife, from whom he had for good cause separated himself, and he so impressed petitioner and respondent with the tales of his domestic sorrow, that he gained their sympathy, devotion and friendship. On Feb. 15, 1907, petitioner, who was secretary to a public company, had to go away on business to Egypt, and respondent and co-respondent saw him off and met him on his return to England on March 21. He then passed a certain time in a domestic tour, but had coldness in his demeanour, but did not the slightest suspicion that there was anything wrong going on between her and co-respondent.

A STATION SURPRISE. In June, however, while co-respondent was spending the day with them, and on a subsequent occasion while they were all three together at her theatre, petitioner noticed something that did not like, and he insisted that co-respondent should leave the house, and he did so the following day. On Sept. 9, while seeing friends off from King's Cross, petitioner was surprised to meet his wife, who said she was waiting to see Mr. Owen leave for Sheffield. Co-respondent, who was very angry, and once left the station, but that evening respondent told him he was very silly, as she had only gone to King's Cross to see the King leave for Doncaster races and that she had met Mr. Owen there absolutely by accident. The result was that petitioner came to the conclusion that he had unjustly suspected co-respondent, and in January, 1908, co-respondent came to stay at the same house where petitioner and respondent were living. A few days later co-respondent, for Western-super-Mare, and Mr. Bell moved to another house in Princess-road.

Compromising Letter. On Feb. 2, however, petitioner discovered that his wife and co-respondent were corresponding, having found a letter from co-respondent of a hopelessly compromising character, in which he addressed her as "My only love, sweetest and dearest."

The letter concluded:—I can never forget the lovely times we have had, but they will come again sweetheart. Life does not seem so many pleasures that we can afford to throw away chances of Paradise in this world. Your own devoted Hub.

Petitioner thereupon questioned his wife, and asked her how often she had committed herself with Mr. Owen. She, however, refused to answer him, and he then told her that he should divorce her. That night he occupied a separate room from his wife, and the next morning he received a postcard from the co-respondent at Western-super-Mare, in which he wrote:—I hope you are not too jubilant over your recent electoral victories. O P. OWEN.

This, of course, was a "blunder" and petitioner then made inquiries and discovered that his wife was receiving letters from Owen at a small newspaper shop in the neighbourhood; and in her box he discovered another letter from co-respondent dated August 20, 1907, from Park-avenue North, Priory-road, Hoxney, in which he addressed her as "My own darling, sweetheart."

My own darling, sweetheart, I am the people I am with here are quite superior, and the man is a student, so we get on very well, they treat me most deferentially. I have learned to love you and your sweet tender heart, and I fear my feelings got the better of my discretion recently, but I hope you had forgiven me, and I have done for the worst it must have caused you. All my love, kisses, darling. Your ever devoted Hub.

Petitioner also discovered another letter dated Jan. 18, 1908, but apparently, judging from its contents, written at about the same time as the first letter he had found. This was obviously written to a third respondent being addressed as "Dear Mrs. Bell," and concluding, "With kind remembrances to my political opponent, Mr. Alfred Bell. Believe yours very sincerely, OWEN HOWARD OWEN."

Seen by the Night Porter. Inquiries elicited the fact that respondent and co-respondent had on Feb. 3 separately registered at the Great Central Hotel, she in the name of "M. C. Bernard," and he in the name of "O. Owen." That night co-respondent, clad in his sleeping suit, was discovered by the night porter "loitering" in the vicinity of respondent's bedroom; and the attention of the management having been drawn to the incident, respondent and co-respondent forthwith left together during the night. The following afternoon they proceeded to the Midland Grand Hotel, where co-respondent registered as "Mr. and Mrs. Howard, of York." They remained until Feb. 6, when they left. After the petitioner and respondent were found to be living together as man and wife at Upper FitzWilliam-st., Dublin, where petitioner identified them when they were served with the citation and petition. Respondent there signed the following confession:—

I have committed adultery with Owen H. Owen between February, 1907, and now, and we are living as man and wife at Upper FitzWilliam-st., Dublin, since these last few weeks.—M. C. BELL, March 18, 1907.

dated Feb. 12, 1908, and cannot be gone into unless a supplemental petition is filed. —Mr. Kingsbury submitted that evidence of acts of adultery subsequent to the date of the petition might be admitted for the purpose of showing what inference the court ought to draw from evidence of previous acts of familiarity.—Justice Hargrave Deane: Quite so, if you confine your evidence to that point.—Evidence was then called in support of the petition.

Judge and Damages. —Justice Hargrave Deane, in the course of his summing up, said that the adultery having been established to his satisfaction, it only remained for the jury to assess the damages, which were intended not to punish, but to compensate petitioner for the loss of his wife. In the present case the parties were friends, living under the same roof, and co-respondent had taken advantage of the confidence reposed in him to seduce his friend's wife. In doing so, a person of superior class of life compensation should be larger than would be in similar circumstances awarded in an inferior class of life. In other words, what might be very large compensation for a labourer would be absolutely inadequate for a duke—it was, in fact, a matter of degree. The jury, having considered their verdict for a few moments, assessed the damages at £500.—Justice Hargrave Deane accordingly pronounced a decree nisi with costs, and directed the damages to be paid into court within 14 days.

#### CAPTAIN DIVORCED.

##### Sequel to a Secret Marriage.

Mrs. Miriam Eleanor Atchison sought a divorce from Capt. E. Atchison on account of his desertion and misconduct. Mr. Murphy stated that the parties, both of Army families, were married on Dec. 5, 1900, at Plymouth Registry Office, the respondent being at the time a lieutenant. He seems to have had a nervous illness, and he persuaded petitioner to marry him. The ceremony was kept secret and the couple soon returned to their respective homes. Mr. Atchison was later ordered to South Africa and then went to India. On his return from the latter he was found to be living in the house of a friend, and after he had gone back to India, except for one short letter on her birthday, he ignored his wife's communications. In August, 1907, she wrote to him from the Atlantic Hotel, Paris Plage, and he did not answer. She thought the time has come when my impossible situation cannot be allowed to continue, and you must see this. You have ignored all my letters and all those my people have written to you for the last three years, and, as you know, I have never received a farthing from you. I am homeless and penniless. She received no answer, and last January obtained a decree for the restitution of conjugal rights, which the husband had never obeyed. Observation was kept upon him, and he was found to be frequenting bars and lodges, and all those my people have written to you for the last three years, and, as you know, I have never received a farthing from you. I am homeless and penniless. She received no answer, and last January obtained a decree for the restitution of conjugal rights, which the husband had never obeyed. Observation was kept upon him, and he was found to be frequenting bars and lodges, and all those my people have written to you for the last three years, and, as you know, I have never received a farthing from you. I am homeless and penniless. 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She received no answer, and last January obtained







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- [S] 3 yards
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- [U] nited
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- [S] 3 yards
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